

DRY ENFORCEMENT IS RECOGNIZED AS SERIOUS PROBLEM

Dual Control Has Resulted in Conflict and Confusion—Concentration of Power in One Department Is a Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Prohibition enforcement in accordance with the intent of the dry laws and the demands of the country is regarded by officials of the Harding Administration as one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks confronting the executive branch of the government.

In fact, it has become plain in the last week that officials look on the enforcement situation as serious, and feel that there is danger of prohibition breaking down unless the problem is attacked with all the administrative capacity at the disposal of the government.

Outside the tangled affairs of the United States Shipping Board, prohibition ranks first in difficulty, and it comes first in importance in the opinion of many officials.

There is under way at the moment a process of "raising the buck" on the prohibition enforcement question between the departments. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has indicated clearly that it is his view that the Treasury should be relieved of all responsibility for enforcement and that the Department of Justice should take over the administration of the law.

The Treasury View

The contention of the Secretary of the Treasury is based on the ground that inasmuch as liquor has ceased to be one of the means of revenue raising the Bureau of Internal Revenue should not be saddled with the burden of enforcement. The Secretary merely advanced the thought, but it indicated that the matter of transfer of responsibility was under consideration.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, indicated clearly yesterday that the problem was regarded as a difficult one which he is not at all too anxious to shoulder in its entirety. He would even, he said, handle the affairs of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

There are two important points in the general situation with regard to prohibition. 1. All the prohibition leaders are in agreement that there is vital need for stricter enforcement, if the structure is not to be undermined by loose decisions, conflicting rulings and illegal trafficking.

2. There is practical agreement that one of the means of securing better administration of the laws and stricter enforcement is to bring to an end the dual responsibility under which the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department are jointly responsible for the enforcement of the laws.

Dual Control Unfortunate

It is not so much that dual responsibility led to conflict. The important phase was the double control over the enforcement forces and the double character of the machine charged with the carrying out of the laws. In the movement now on foot to coordinate the different bureaus and departments to eliminate overlapping of functions and conflict of authority, it is practically certain that prohibition enforcement will be regarded as naturally one that should be lodged in one department, on which all responsibility should devolve. Liquor is no longer a revenue matter; it is a matter of law enforcement, and therefore the probability is that any reorganization will concentrate enforcement powers in the Department of Justice.

The concentration of authority in the Department of Justice would need congressional action, as the dry law as now written divides the responsibility, the appropriation for prohibition enforcement being scattered between the two departments. The actual transfer of all responsibility to the Department of Justice would not be difficult. It could easily be accomplished and would merely involve the transfer to the Department of Justice of the entire establishment now under the Prohibition Commission.

Conflict and Confusion

It is not only in Washington that division of responsibility, it is said, leads to loose administration. It was even more true of the forces operating throughout the country. Where one section was working far from headquarters, under the authority of the Department of Justice, and another section under the Bureau of Internal Revenue, conflict, confusion and the shrinking of responsibility were more likely and more frequent.

The general impression prevails here that enforcement is now at a lower ebb than it was six months ago. The price of liquor has dropped sharply, it is pointed out, in response to the taking from bond of quantities of whiskey that was not contemplated in the Volstead act or the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is a fact known to all. There

are no indications that enforcement is becoming stricter. There is a demand for reform from all the forces interested in the enforcement of the laws and, they point out, the time to inaugurate new policies and reforms is when the government is talking of reorganization in the interest of administrative efficiency.

Rulings like that recently made by A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, have increased the difficulty of the problem. At his conference yesterday, Attorney-General Daugherty clearly indicated that it was not his intention to review the Palmer decision until such time as an agency of the government had made a request for such review. Demands and petitions have come from other sources, but the Attorney-General does not conceive it to be the function of the department to act on representations from outsiders. There is where he stands for the moment. The Bureau of Internal Revenue is undergoing a fluctuation in personnel and this is probably the reason why the matter is permitted to hang fire.

For the moment it is plain that enforcement has been caught in a policy of drift.

DELICATE PROBLEM IN BRITISH POLITICS

Removal of Mr. Bonar Law as Joint Coalition Leader With Mr. Lloyd George Leaves Future of Government Uncertain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—There is much speculation in political circles as to who will succeed Mr. Bonar Law as leader of the Unionist Party. A meeting of Unionists is to be held on Monday to elect a new leader, and it is generally anticipated that the choice will fall upon J. Austen Chamberlain.

On Arthur J. Balfour retiring from this position, Mr. Bonar Law was elected Unionist leader in the House of Commons, while Lord Lansdowne was considered as leader of the party. On Lord Lansdowne's retirement, Mr. Bonar Law became the recognized leader.

At the present time, while Mr. Austen Chamberlain is the strongest Unionist member of the Cabinet of the Commons, and a large majority of Unionists are behind their head, there is some probability that the choice may rest on a member of the House of Lords, likely men being Lord Curzon, Lord Birkenhead or the Earl of Derby. An unknown factor in the situation, however, is the position which Mr. Lloyd George will take. Discussing the matter with a well-known parliamentarian, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that when the present Premier agreed with the Unionist Party to form a Coalition, he did so on the understanding that Mr. Bonar Law would share the responsibilities with him.

Premier's Difficult Position

At present he finds himself in a difficult position, and unless he initiates some drastic reform legislation, he is apt to lose the support of a large body of Nonconformists. He has already alienated the sympathies of part of the industrial group by allowing some relaxation of the war-time drink control, and a greater part on account of the government's attitude toward reprisals in Ireland. Any reform which he may institute must of necessity be one that can be brought about without large expenditure, and in this category is the drink question.

Being the Coalition, however, with Conservatives who are utterly opposed to temperance reform, as strongly allied with them is the trade, Mr. Lloyd George would find it impossible to carry through this legislation, and in consequence, unless he is to give up the rôle which brought him success before the war, namely, advocacy of drastic program of reform, it would seem that he must come out from the Coalition sooner or later. In fact, the informant states that, in his opinion, it would be the best thing for Mr. Lloyd George and for the country generally if he retired now and went away for six months. This would enable him to cancel all his political commitments and entanglements and come back ready to make a fresh start with his own party.

An Unexpected Attack

Signs are not wanting, the informant stated, that he is losing his sense of perspective, as witness his indictment of the Labor Party, as tabbed to The Christian Science Monitor today. Such an attitude would have been justified nine months ago, when Labor was enamored of the Moscow program and was all for direct action and dictatorship of the proletariat, but much has happened since then to chasten the attitude of the Labor Party and to bring it wisdom. The terms of the settlement of the coal strike put an end to direct action in this country, and the great body of Labor sees that the long drawn out threat and final strike in the coal fields was the beginning of the present disastrous slump in business and widespread unemployment.

If the Premier proposes to go to the country with the cry that Labor is revolutionary, his appeal will not, it is expected, meet with success.

PREMIER'S ATTACK ON LABOR PARTY

Mr. Lloyd George Urges Support for Coalition Against Labor Party, Which He Declares to Intend a Great Revolution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday).—The Labor Party is evidently considered by Mr. Lloyd George as much stronger than would appear from its representation in Parliament, and he clearly regards its policy as a menace against the established order of things in this country, on behalf of which he asks his supporters to unite in upholding the Coalition Government.

"There was a time when the Labor Party was regarded as a wing of the Liberal Party—an advanced Left wing. It is no longer a wing, it is a pretty formidable bird of its own," was how the Premier referred to the Labor Party in an address at the inaugural dinner at the Savoy Hotel of the 1920 Club, of which he is president, after paying a glowing tribute to Andrew Bonar Law, whose retirement, he was glad to say on good authority, may be only temporary.

The Prime Minister considers the Labor Party is now a great, formidable, menacing party, which will, unless steps are taken to inform the electorate what are the issues it is raising, become the dominating party in this country. These issues were expressed by newspapers subsidized by the Labor Party, which is supposed to be more or less their official exponent, as follows:

Labor Threat Quoted

"No reform, no mere nominal preservation, or even advance of money wages in a particular industry or locality will ultimately affect the issue. Capitalism means the beating down of the poor into further poverty, and Labor will have to submit to this, unless it goes out to overthrow capitalism."

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said: "What does this mean, translated into action, into other formulas which I can quote on the official authority of that party? It means destruction of private property, destruction of private enterprise, conversion of the whole means of production into a great state machine. That may be good, but may be bad, it may be very bad, but, make no mistake, it is a complete revolution in the old system upon which this country has been built up, and upon which the prosperity of every other land has been built. That is the issue which has been raised. I have asked the question repeatedly: how are you to govern the country under existing conditions without the Coalition?"

Coalition Policy

The Premier said that if he thought the Coalition was a combination to defend the interest, power, profits, and prestige of Capital merely, and that it had no concern for the health, homes, education, well-being, and advancement of the people, he would have neither lot nor part in the Coalition. The vast majority of capitalists are not of that way of thinking; they are as genuinely concerned for the welfare of the people, who are their partners in the production of wealth, as anybody. "The nation is made up of every class," concluded Mr. Lloyd George, "and the nation should be our party and our class."

EARLY DECISION OF CABLE SUIT ASKED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The federal government and the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday asked the Supreme Court to advance arguments on the suit to determine whether the President has authority to prevent the landing of a cable at Miami, Florida, without a proper permit. Both parties asked that the case be heard on April 11.

In the lower courts, the government sought to enjoin the company from making any attempt to land a cable, which has been a cause of contention for many months, but was overruled. "The question involved," said W. L. Frierson, Solicitor-General, "is the President's right under the Constitution to prevent such a landing. It is one of great importance to the government, involving the exercise of its sovereign rights."

TEN-DOLLAR FEE FOR PASSPORT VISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Announcement is made by the Passport Bureau now established in this city, that hereafter a visa by a United States consul at a foreign port, now required by every immigrant that desires to enter the United States, will cost \$10. This is the result of a law passed at the last session of Congress. Even if the passport regulations of the United States are canceled, this will still be in force, as passports will be necessary for many European states. Last year, 40,000 applications passed through the local office.

NEWS SUMMARY

At last the allied governments have contrived to agree on measures for the relief of ill-starred Austria, and Dr. Mayr, the State Chancellor, left London for Vienna yesterday with the glad tidings for his constituents. The methods agreed upon between Britain, France, Italy and Japan for effecting this help come under two headings, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain told Dr. Mayr and his fellow delegates. On the negative side, the four powers will forgo for a time reparations and all the various kinds of payments due under the Treaty of St. Germain. On the positive side, credits will be arranged in conjunction with the League of Nations, which will help Austria to keep afloat by arranging to purchase and make good that shortage in food and other things which has been all too marked.

No such leniency, of course, is accorded Germany, and the third reading of a bill to recover reparation money from debts owing to the Germans has been passed by the British Parliament.

But domestic politics, rather than world affairs, occupies the British public for the moment. Mr. Bonar Law's resignation from the leadership of the Unionist section of the Coalition has precipitated what may well turn out to be a crisis of first rank unless Mr. Lloyd George can find among the Unionists a yoke-fellow as congenial as Mr. Bonar Law. The names Chamberlain, Curzon, Birkenhead and Derby are being whispered about the lobby, but the matter lies actually with the Unionists themselves, and they meet to elect their new leader on Monday. Their decision may help to prolong the Coalition indefinitely, or it may prompt Mr. Lloyd George to resign, as many expect he will at no distant date.

In any case there is much speculation as to what constructive program Mr. Lloyd George may have in sight. The country will soon expect a reform program from this courageous reformer. That it will not be too extreme is fairly evident from the unexpected, and in many ways, unjustified attack on the Labor Party in his speech before the 1920 Club.

France, on the other hand, has demonstrated such practicality by her extremists, for two of the Communists charged with plotting against the State have not only been acquitted in Paris after their 10 months' confinement, but the jury has suggested legislation to prevent such unjustifiable imprisonment in future.

As to the Bolsheviks themselves, they have been so far from being crushed, the revolt in the Kronstadt region, this fortress having been taken.

The Administration at Washington is considering two serious problems, in respect of both of which the need of drastic action is recognized. One of these is the economic situation arising from the vast influx of goods from Europe, attracted by the fact that the United States offers practically the only market where money is available to pay for them. The possibility of disastrous results to the farmers of America is giving the government grave concern, for if production should be materially reduced because of lack of profit for the farmer, the United States would cease to be a self-supporting nation. The alternative method of meeting this situation are considered to be an embargo and a high tariff, but the Executive feels constrained to leave the choice to Congress.

The other pressing domestic problem is the enforcement of prohibition. It is felt that the dry laws are not being enforced as strictly as they should be, and it is believed that this is due in no small degree to the division of responsibility between the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which is part of the Treasury Department, and the Department of Justice. Since liquor is no longer a source of revenue, it is quite possible that control may be concentrated, in the course of departmental reorganization, in the Attorney-General's office.

The agreement tentatively reached by the international communications Conference looks like a compromise, so far as the question of the Island of Yap is concerned. The United States is awarded the cable from Guam to Yap, while Japan is to receive those between Yap and Shanghai and Yap and the Dutch East Indies.

Publicity evidently has accomplished good work in the matter of the "Old Guard" Senate control. Senator Norris of Nebraska, who was scheduled for sidetracking from his natural succession to the chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee, has been appointed to that position. Senator Norris is one of the progressives in the Republican ranks and has been identified with the investigations of the packers and other big businesses, and hence has won the enmity of powerful interests. But the facts were given to the public in advance of the "Old Guard" action, and the Senator steps into a position where he can be a strong force for liberal legislation. The retail price of all articles of food combined to the average family last February was 9 per cent lower than in January and 21 per cent lower than in February, 1920, according to the United States Department of Labor. But the department also announces an increase in unemployment for February, 1921, as compared with February, 1920.

Recognition of Soviet Russia and resumption of trade relations are being urged on the Administration at Washington.

CABINET CONSIDERS ECONOMIC PROBLEM

President Harding Concerned Over Position of Farmer and Influx of Goods Into Already Stocked American Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding and his Cabinet were in session for two hours and a half yesterday. After the session the President said that the chief subject of discussion had been the "self-sufficiency" and "self-reliance" of the United States.

Reports show that a "very distressing condition" exists, Mr. Harding asserted, and the Administration is deeply concerned, not only about existing conditions, but about the future. If the farmers and producers of the country are ruined they will not go on producing. Moreover, the consumer is receiving no benefit from the surplus of products and the catastrophe to the farmers, but is paying about as much as ever for these products.

There was a good deal of regret on the part of the Administration, he asserted, that the relief which the last Congress tried to give could not have been accomplished. This was a reference to the failure of the emergency tariff measure. Problems of the Administration are pressing, the President stated. He referred to the legislative program which the majority party is trying to frame and said, with no great appearance of confidence, that the question was to know what to do. Clearly, something must be done for the relief of agriculture, as "the situation is most distressing," he reiterated.

The Transportation Factor

Commodities were pouring into this country but with no perceptible help to the American people. Once the productive industry was destroyed and this country would be at the mercy of foreign elements. Foreign producers can now deliver goods lower than the producers in the middle west can supply them, the President said, and added that transportation was an important factor being considered by the Administration.

"The executive has authority under the war-time legislation to declare an embargo," Mr. Harding said, but added that he had the greatest reluctance to resort to such an alternative. Congress would have to do something to relieve the situation but the executive could not decide what it would be. There are two schools, especially in the House, he said, and it would have to be decided between them whether taxation or the tariff should be approached first. He thought, however, that the importance of this detail had been over-exaggerated, that the main thing was to take up the legislation which would the soonest and most effectively afford relief, and this he believed they would do.

Speaking in detail of the commodities now headed for these shores, Mr. Harding said that there were on the high seas, coming to a market already stagnant, 100,000,000 pounds of wool, the purpose being to get this wool into American warehouses free of duty and to speculate in it when the duty had been imposed by the new tariff and also to get pay in the best exchange in the world. Similarly, thousands of carcases of frozen mutton are being sent to America, probably some of it by American exporters abroad.

Dumping Ground for Wool

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, later in the day discussed the same subject, giving it the special slant on the Department of Commerce. He termed it an economic phenomenon that there should be shipped to

America vast quantities of wool, animal and dairy products, some cotton and grain, of all of which the United States had a surplus. This is the dumping ground of the entire world for these commodities, he explained, because it is the only practical financial center in the world today. Argentina and Australia are not extending credits to Europe, but the American people are trying to extend credits to European countries that may survive. This country already has a two years' supply of wool and other nations should carry their share. As it is, it is causing demoralization and placing an undue burden on credit machinery. Like the President, Mr. Hoover deprecated recourse to the use of the embargo. The other alternative was to be found in the tariff, desirable terms of which he would not discuss for fear of encroaching on legislative prerogatives. The trouble with each of these was that there could be no real remedy for a month or six weeks after they were decided upon and much injury could be wrought within that time.

Edge Law Corporations Wanted

The Department of Commerce is eager to see corporations for the financing of foreign trade under the Edge law and the War Relief Corporation functioning actively, and Mr. Hoover has been in conference with Eugene Meyer Jr., the director of the War Finance Corporation, almost daily. This is a direct departure from the policy of the last Administration, and is necessary, the Secretary of Commerce holds, because of the frozen credits of the banks due to the failure of commodities to move. The Department of Agriculture is also cooperating with the War Finance Corporation because of the interest the farmers have in having their crops sold in Europe. It is frankly said now by various executive departments that there is no objection to selling to Germany; in fact, goods are being sold there now and will continue to be sold in larger volume. A certain amount of business is being developed in Estonia and an information bureau has been established at Riga.

After all, the reason for the influx into America of unneeded goods and the resulting congestion is that here is the only place in the world where there is money to pay for commodities, while the only place where such commodities are very much needed is in central, southern and eastern Europe, where economic conditions make it impossible to pay for them or to get credit. This is the economic nut which America has to crack.

EXPORT TRADE SHOWS DECLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce for February show a remarkable falling off in the foreign trade of the United States. Exports for the month totaled \$489,000,000, and imports \$215,000,000. For the previous month exports were \$555,000,000 and imports \$209,000,000. The Secretary of Commerce, however, was disposed to doubt the accuracy of the January figures, thinking that those for the exports must be too large, although he admitted that a decided drop was evident. Exports for February, 1920, were \$645,000,000, and imports \$467,000,000, showing a great decline for the corresponding month in 1921.

DEADLOCK IN RAILWAY STRIKE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Leaders in the railway strike which has seriously embarrassed traffic in Mexico for three weeks have conferred with Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury, without making headway toward a settlement. The government remains firm in its original demand that the men return to work, and the strikers are unyielding in urging their demands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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AUSTRIA RELEASED FROM LIENS UNDER TREATY FOR A TIME

Allies Agree to Postpone Reparation and Other Payments and League Will Assist in Arranging for Credits on Security

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England.—J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced at the Treasury yesterday, to a meeting of allied financial experts, including Dr. Mayr, the Austrian Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, that in order that the Austro-Hungarian Bank might be able to carry out its functions with regard to Austria's finances, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan had decided to release for period of years their liens under the Treaty of St. Germain in respect of claims against Austria for the cost of the armies of occupation, for the relief, credit bonds, and reparations provided. Other interested governments had agreed to similar postponements.

These four allied governments were also prepared to allow postponement of the payments of capital and interest, which they were entitled to demand, in order to enable Austria to increase her food supply. The financial committee of the League of Nations, Mr. Chamberlain stated, would take steps immediately to determine the gold value of the security which it could, under the Ter Meulen scheme, approve against the security of such assets as the Austrian Government would then be free to pledge, such as customs, revenues, and tobacco. The scheme devised by Ter Meulen, the Dutch financial expert, provides for bonds that an importer in central Europe could obtain from his government for use as collateral—bonds which would be secured on specified revenue controlled by an international commission.

Administration of Assets

The assets would be administered under control of the financial committee, and Ter Meulen bonds, issued against these assets, would be held by the lenders as collateral for their advances. By the utilization of this machinery, additional protection will be afforded both to the lenders and the borrower, and some of the principal obstacles in the way of participation of private capital would be removed. Dr. Mayr expressed the thanks of the Austrian Government for the promised help.

In the course of an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Mayr stated that he considers it of vital necessity that credits should be established abroad as soon as possible to enable Austria to obtain food, coal and raw materials. The total sum required for this purpose, in Dr. Mayr's opinion, amounts to about \$15,000,000, yearly, for which the Austrian Government is willing to pledge public assets such as customs dues, salt and tobacco monopolies, as well as railways. Although anxious at all costs to obtain credits, the Austrian Government is loath to appeal to private enterprise for this advance as it is considered that such a step would amount to putting Austrian finances in the hands of a combination of private concerns.

A far better plan, he considers, and one that seems to meet with approval from the allied powers, is to issue a loan under the auspices of the League of Nations in connection with the Ter Meulen scheme, secured by the public assets of Austria. This plan, Dr. Mayr understands, meets with more approval in British than in French official circles—the latter being more in favor of private banks undertaking the necessary advances.

Austria's Gratitude

"Allow me to say," Dr. Mayr went on, "that while we are deeply grateful for everything America has done for us, yet there is a general feeling in Europe that if America could only see her way to come jointly with the Allies in aid of Austria, the whole situation would gain a different complexion and the economic reconstruction of Austria might be successfully undertaken and carried out as a business proposition."

As an illustration of the effort Austria has made to rehabilitate herself, it was pointed out that direct taxation has been raised since July, 1920, from about 55,000,000 kronen to over 4,000,000,000 kronen, or almost eightfold, and indirect taxes and monopolies from about 1,500,000,000 kronen to 6,500,000,000 kronen. Customs duties are 70 times what they used to be, and state revenues have been increased fivefold, yet, notwithstanding all these efforts, the last budget showed a deficit of 42,000,000,000 kronen. "The situation," he said, "has now become one of immediate danger, for, after allowing for our own food production, we must import for one year breadstuffs, fat, meat, and tinned milk to the tune of \$10,000,000. There is not the remotest chance of our raising that sum, because we have sold and pawned all we possessed in the way of foreign paper securities, and it is clear that we could not provide for \$10,000,000

by printing a corresponding amount of kronen. Therefore we have come to London to ask the allied powers to assist us over the next five years," Dr. Mayr left for Vienna today.

Bill Passes Third Reading
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, London (Friday)—The German Reparation (Recovery) Bill passed the third reading with but further amendments in the House of Commons tonight.

AMERICANISM THE RALLY'S KEYNOTE

Speakers at Legion Meeting in New York Declare Foreign Propaganda Treachery to the Ideals of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York—An audience that crowded every corner of Madison Square Garden, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and overflowed into the adjoining park, assembled at the All-American meeting under the auspices of the American Legion last evening. Headed by General Pershing and Col. F. W. Galbraith Jr., national commander of the Legion, the chairman of the meeting all the speakers united on a broad platform of Americanism and nothing else as the keynote of the meeting. Each one in turn presented the view that foreign propaganda, as one speaker expressed it, was necessary treachery to the ideals of the United States.

Henry J. Ryan, the temporary chairman, stated that the audience had come to pledge themselves that this nation should become "The land of one tongue, one ideal," when the throng took the sentiment out of his hands and swept the hall with a roar of cheers that drowned his voice. He then introduced Colonel Galbraith, who said in part: "There never has been a time when the need of an understanding among loyal Americans was more needed. France and Britain are our blood brothers, and to attempt to separate us from our blood brothers is not a loyal thing."

Nations to Stand Together

Martin W. Littleton, former Congressman, made the most prominent speech and roused the audience to cheers by his statements in regard to the recent meeting at the same place. Reading from the official account of that meeting, he called attention to the dominant note of disloyalty. He added that the Peace Treaty should have been signed in Potsdam, so that those now who were agitating by a polyglot propaganda, the idea that the Allied countries had repented of the war, would be shown their mistake. That meeting had been held for the deliberate purpose of impressing on the gathering at London that the new Administration proposed to desert its Allies in the world war. But this was stupid, insane foolishness. "England, France and the United States would stand together in peace, if possible; in war, if necessary."

"This is a time for a roll call of real Americans," said Hugh Payne, of the American Federation of Labor. "We want no absentee here. There is more danger from the American who fails to do his share as a citizen than from the enemy front without. Americanism is not socialism, Communism, paternalism or capitalism; it is political, industrial and religious liberty without special privileges to anyone. There are things that need mending in America, but when there is any fixing to be done, it will be done by Americans."

General Pershing's Remarks

General Pershing said in part: "It appears that certain evil influences have again arisen to poison the public mind and that an effort is being made to weaken the ties that bind us to those who fought in the great war for the same principles for which we fought. America shall remain steadfast in her attitude against aggression, and she shall insist that outlaw nations be held to the full responsibility and pay the full penalty of their misdeeds to the end that in future all nations with such inclinations may know the cost of such crime against civilization. The world knows the principles of justice that we have always maintained because of these thousands of oppressed peoples seeking liberty and happiness have flocked to our shores to make their home among us as citizens. In America there can be no place for those who while claiming equal citizenship with us and enjoying its blessed privileges under our flag yet continue their allegiance to another country."

AMERICANIZATION WORK CRITICIZED

NEW YORK, New York—That all Americanization work has been misdirected was a statement made by Herbert A. Miller, Oberlin College, in an address before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Inter-Racial Council at Barnard Hall, Columbia University. The point of view of the immigrant and not the American must govern all Americanization work. "Our treatment must start from an understanding of the mental processes and difficulties, for 'America' is a new group conflict. Language, religion and moral codes are both instruments and symbols of unity on the one hand and separation on the other. An attack on them is likely to increase the solidarity of resistance. The methods of breaking down the barriers is to give attention to the good of the immigrant."

SHARE IN RUSSIAN TRADE DESIRED

Demand on Harding Administration for Change in Policy Heretofore Pursued Toward Soviet Government Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A vigorous drive on the Harding Administration for a revision of the policy pursued by the Wilson régime is anticipated here as a consequence of the consummation of the agreement for the resumption of full trade relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Government.

The consummation of the British-Soviet trade agreement will serve as a focus for the mobilizing of the forces which were either dissatisfied with the political attitude adopted by President Wilson toward the Moscow Government, or opened an intensive propaganda campaign, and they rely on pressure from business interests accomplishing more for a modification of policy than would their own apologetics for political and economic Bolshevism.

As far as recognition of the Soviet Government is concerned, the pro-Bolshevik elements have not been accorded any encouragement since the change in the White House. They have, however, opened an intensive propaganda campaign, and they rely on pressure from business interests accomplishing more for a modification of policy than would their own apologetics for political and economic Bolshevism.

Business interests are showing signs of apprehension that alleged concessions in Russia by Japanese and British traders and companies may put them at a disadvantage at a later period, and there are indications that they will use their influence to secure some such understanding between the United States and Soviet Russia as now exists between Great Britain and the Soviets. As far as a prohibition on trading is concerned, the State Department is not interposing any bar to the exchange of goods between firms here and Russia. This government, on the other hand, has made it clear that it would not be responsible for transactions with the Soviets, and that every individual trader must operate at his own risk. It is for a modification of this axiom of the Wilson régime that business would probably work.

It is indicated that when Congress convenes the question of trade with Russia will be taken into the foreground. Many United States Senators are already committed to the establishment of complete trade relationship.

Statement by Senator Borah

Commenting on the British-Soviet agreement, William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, made the following statement yesterday: "If we are to obtain our full share of Russian trade, it is high time we did something. I have thought for many months that we ought to establish complete trade relations with Russia instead of falling behind Great Britain. We should have led the way, as a matter of fact, and have been the first to avail ourselves of the urgent need of the Russian people for the things we make and produce."

"It is no answer to say that Russia or the Russian people are not in a position at this time to engage in extensive trade relations with any other nation. By establishing complete trade relations with the Russians, we can do much to readjust world economic and trade conditions and bring about normal conditions in foreign affairs. I am particularly interested in our doing this at this time, and I, for one, expect to remind the Senate, when it meets, of the possibilities of a situation which the late Administration deliberately and blindly overlooked."

"Great Britain has merely done what we anticipated months ago. It is not too late for us to correct the errors committed by the Wilson Administration in dealing with the Russian people. The establishment of complete trade relations between the United States and Russia is demanded by the situation as it exists today, just as it was demanded by the situation as it existed yesterday, and I hope something will be done so that we will not have to sit idly by any longer while another nation like Great Britain goes in and reaps the benefit of the Russian market."

ALLIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ORDER IN SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday)—The Conference of Ambassadors has addressed the German Embassy a note recalling that the maintenance of order in Upper Silesia is exclusively an allied responsibility and that the German Government will be held responsible for any consequences that may be produced by the entry of armed German forces into the territory where the plebiscite is to take place on Sunday. This note is in response to a communication made by the German delegates to the conference of ambassadors.

A similar communication to that made to the German authorities has also been made to the Polish authorities. Mr. Briand signed these notes, which were transmitted today. They confirm the declaration recently

made by Charles Laurent, ambassador in Berlin, to the German Government. Much interest is being taken in French official circles in the plebiscite. It may properly be said that French diplomacy regarding Poland as an ally is desirous of a Polish success, though this will not interfere with the impartiality with which the inter-allied commission will survey the proceedings in Upper Silesia.

PACKER EMPLOYEES VOTE FOR WALKOUT

Ballot Almost Unanimous for Strike If Agreement Does Not Result From Conference Called by Secretary of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Returns from the strike vote taken among packing house employees, as announced by officials of the unions, indicate that the members of the unions are almost unanimously in favor of a walkout in case the conference called by the Secretary of Labor for Monday fails to bring about an agreement between the packers and their employees.

Returns on the strike vote in Chicago showed 21,482 votes for and 207 against. Votes in other cities were announced as follows: St. Paul, Minnesota, 2472 for and 72 against; Denver, Colorado, 551 for and 18 against; Omaha, Nebraska, 5459 for and 154 against; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 990 for and 5 against; St. Louis, Missouri, 1479 for and 17 against; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1479 for and 17 against. Others showed similar majorities.

Packers' Statements

The packers have issued statements asserting that the smaller packing-house managements consider it doubtful if they can resume operations under the present wage scales and "albeit most certain any higher wage scale would drive the smaller packers out of business."

This statement is made at the same time that the lease by Wilson & Co. of Chicago, one of the larger packing concerns, of the \$3,000,000 plant of the Midland Packing Company of Sioux City, Iowa, is announced. It is stated that Wilson & Co. will lease the Midland plant for five years at an annual rental of \$150,000 with an option to purchase after two years and within three years for about \$2,500,000.

Other statements have been issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers in which packers of Detroit, Michigan, and Baltimore, Maryland, told of the willingness of packing-house employees in those cities gracefully to accept wage cuts.

"We find it hard to believe that the general public realizes fully the serious difficulties under which the packers, and particularly the smaller packers, are laboring after having come through two disastrous years."

Misinformation Alleged

"Furthermore, the whole situation is befuddled by misinformation. In an attempt to bolster up an unjust and unreasonable cause, the union leaders have sought to intimidate the consuming public by magnifying the probability and extent of a strike. In an effort to make the public fearful of its meat supply, it has been said that if the packing-house employees are not unanimously voting to authorize a strike. As a matter of fact the balloting on this question has been confined to probably not more than 30 per cent of the employees in the plants concerned. It is doubtful whether more than 30 per cent of the employees are members of the unions. "Because packing-house wage rates for ordinary labor are above this average in industry, men are clamoring for employment at the packing establishments every morning. Plenty of labor could be hired at a smaller rate than that now prevailing if the packers so desired."

"Packers themselves dislike to see wages reduced. But they face a drastic economic necessity and therefore have had no choice in the matter. It was practically a case of reducing wages or go out of business and in fact some packers have suspended operations."

KRONSTADT TAKEN BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday)—Kronstadt has fallen and, according to reports, the fall was caused by treason on the part of the commander of the sixth—north—fortress, whose guns refused to fire. It is also reported that part of the population of the town opened fire on its defenders. There is a continuous stream of refugees across the ice from the surrendered town. Some batteries are still in action trying to cover the retreat of the fugitives and save them from Chinese attackers. Great help is being rendered by the inhabitants of the Finnish coast, who are aiding the women and children who have fled from the town. The defenders blew up the battleships Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk with mines before leaving the harbor.

STRIKING SUCCESS OF FRENCH PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday)—A great parliamentary success has been secured by Aristide Briand, the Premier, as was anticipated. The majority in favor of a vote of confidence is overwhelming. The London decisions have been approved by 491 votes against 6. Thus the security of the present Ministry is no longer in question. The French Chambers are practically unanimous on the need for the sanctions

PLAN FOR RAILROAD WAGE AGREEMENT

Based on National Compact Is Offered by Federation of Labor Representative at Renewed Hearings Before Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Offer of a plan for agreement between the railroads and their employees was made by B. M. Jewell, president of the railroad division of the American Federation of Labor, at the renewal of the hearings before the Railroad Labor Board yesterday, at which four officials of the Association of Railway Executives were present, whose testimony was demanded by Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the employees. Mr. Jewell's plan is proposed as the basis for a national agreement, which railroad officials have repeatedly stated is not acceptable to them, as they stand for the right of each railroad to make its own agreements with employees.

W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania system and chairman of the labor committee of the Association of Railway Executives; T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad; and Robert Brinkerd, secretary of the Association of Railway Executives, were the officials present.

Proposal of 11 Points

The entire board of nine members, three each representing the railroads, the employees and the public, were in attendance when R. M. Barton, chairman, stated that the examination of witnesses must be confined to the justice or injustice, reasonableness or unreasonableness, of the national agreements.

In presenting his proposal of 11 points, which he declared to be the "irreducible minimum of Labor's bill of rights," Mr. Jewell asserted that throughout the present controversy, Labor has been in accord with President Harding's policy of adjusting differences before they have resulted in conflict and suffering. The 11 points offered by Mr. Jewell follow:

"Eight hours as the recognized measure of the standard work day, with an adequate hourly wage."

"Payment for time worked in excess of the regular eight hours at proper overtime rates for the various characters of service required."

"The beginning and ending of working shifts to be so arranged as to permit of reasonable living arrangements by employees and their families."

"Reasonable rules for the protection of health and safety of employees."

Definition of Work

"Clear and concise definition of the work of each craft to be performed by mechanics and helpers."

"The formulation of apprenticeship rules so as to develop sufficient, competent and efficient mechanics."

"Applicants for employment as mechanics to be required to show that they have served an apprenticeship of four years or performed mechanic's work for a similar period, and they are not to be denied employment when their services are needed, for any reason other than their inability to perform the work for which they are making application for employment."

"The right of the majority in each craft to determine what organization shall represent them, this organization to have the right to make agreements which shall apply to all workers in the craft."

"The right of the majority of each craft on each railroad to select a committee or representatives who shall handle all grievances which may arise affecting all employees of the craft in accordance with the provisions of the agreement."

"Craft, point seniority, limiting seniority to the local shops or points, not permitting interchange of seniority with other shops, crafts or departments of railroads."

"The right to organize and the protection of employees against discrimination because of membership in labor organizations or for any other reasons."

WOMEN'S CLUBS URGE "JUSTICE" CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—"Justice" is urged officially by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, as the keynote to be followed by all associated clubs in the organization in its work for legislation affecting women and children. This was brought out strongly at the two-day joint session of the federation's executive board and the general southern meeting, which has just closed here, after bringing more than 500 prominent business and professional women from all parts of the United States to New Orleans.

With the end in view of advancing and developing legislation based on justice rather than any appeal of womanhood as a class, as an influence, the executive board called on all constituent clubs to watch, state and national political affairs in their respective districts, and be prepared to present reports on them at the Cleveland convention, July 12-13, this year. This action left the impression that the national federation plans to take an active and aggressive part in national politics, especially with regard to the framing and passage of laws respecting women and children.

TWO COMMUNISTS ACQUITTED IN PARIS

Men Imprisoned Since May Strike Found Not Guilty—Jury Considers Long Term of Imprisonment Quite Unjustified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Friday)—Despite the general silence of the French press about the result of the trial of the Communists, their acquittal by a bourgeois jury is a remarkable manifestation. For 10 months these men, including Mr. Loriot and Mr. Souvarine, who on Sunday last obtained 58,000 votes in the poll in the Paris constituency formerly represented by President Millerand, have been in prison on charge of plotting against the security of state.

Not only did the jury find them not guilty, but they passed a resolution calling on the Chambers to take up the proposition of a law guaranteeing individual liberty which was deposited by Mr. Clemenceau in 1914, in connection with the Dreyfus case. It is in reality a demand for habeas corpus. The preliminary proceedings, known as the "instruction of cases," grow longer and longer. The war conferred certain powers on the authorities. The Paris jury, in entering a formal protest, has performed a political act of some importance.

COOPERATIVE PLAN OF HOME-BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
WAXAHACHIE, Texas—Carpenters and other members of the building trades have united in a movement for helping themselves and their fellow workmen. During this season, when building is slack and the workmen have little to do, they are building homes for their fellow workmen without cost. Already several nice houses have been completed. Under the cooperative plan adopted, any carpenter or member of any building trade in Waxahachie can make that fact known, purchase the site and building materials and his fellow workmen of the building trades then will build his home without cost for their labor.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR NONPARTISAN LEAGUE

TOPEKA, Kansas—In connection with an order for an investigation of the refusal to permit Nonpartisan League speakers to address a meeting at Marion on Wednesday night, Gov. H. J. Allen yesterday issued a statement in which he asserted that he was opposed to the league movement but that every effort would be made to see that league workers received fair treatment. He characterized the league movement as one to preach class doctrine.

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CANADA'S RAILWAY DEFICIT IS LARGE

Loss Chiefly Attributed to Higher Wages, Higher Cost of Fuel and Also to Increased Cost of Maintenance of the Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario—The total deficit, including operating and fixed charges, on the railways operated by the Canadian Government in 1920 was \$70,321,734, while the Grand Trunk, which is to be taken over by the government at an early date, fell short of meeting its fixed charges by \$6,563,091. Such was the announcement made by Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways, in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon.

The Minister admitted that the statement was disappointing, for last year when a deficit of \$48,242,536 was reported, he was confident that the deficit in 1920 would be reduced. The increased loss was attributed both to the growth of operating expenses and fixed charges. The loss on operating, which amounted to \$36,342,970, was made up as follows: Canadian Northern \$16,258,579, government railways (including the Inter-Colonial and National Transcontinental) \$10,448,878, making the total deficit on the Canadian National system \$26,708,456. To this is added an operating deficit of \$10,134,513 on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, being in the hands of the Minister of Railways as receiver, is operated by the Canadian National management. In 1919 the operating deficit was \$20,513,620.

Pay Roll Much Larger

The total fixed charges of \$33,488,764 was made up of Canadian Northern, \$24,155,987; Grand Trunk Pacific, \$9,332,776. In 1919 these fixed charges were \$27,928,925. The total deficits including operating and fixed charges were, Canadian Northern, \$40,414,568; government railways, \$10,448,878; Grand Trunk Pacific, \$19,467,290.

The Minister of Railways attributed the increased loss chiefly to higher wages, higher cost of fuel, and also to increased cost of maintenance. Out of every dollar earned 75 cents went for operating wages and 20 cents for fuel, leaving 5 cents for all other requirements which totaled 25 cents. As an example of how operating costs have increased it was pointed out that whereas the average wage per employee on the roads now included in the Canadian National system before the war was \$700, now it is \$1850, with the result that the operating pay roll which in 1917 was \$40,606,170, was \$83,508,072 last year. Wages on capital work were \$12,222,045, making the total pay roll \$95,727,000.

During 1920 much equipment was ordered for the government lines, namely, 75 locomotives, 4758 freight and 70 passenger cars, all of which except the passenger equipment was delivered. In the case of locomotives the cost in 1920 was three times what it was in 1914, while that of other equipment had generally been doubled.

Decrease in Returns

The increase in freight and passenger rates made during the year did not bring about the increase in revenue expected, for while the freight tonnage increased 16 per cent over that for 1919, and the passenger traffic by about 1,000,000, the haul in each case was shorter, which cut down the returns.

The conditions generally were attributed to the war, and as governments generally had to stand behind

their railways during the struggle, the Dominion Government had no alternative but to do so. For had such action not been taken the transportation system would have collapsed. Comparisons made with the showing of the railway systems in the United States and Great Britain showed that the situation in Canada was no worse than in those countries.

The Minister frankly admitted that he could not see much hope of a material reduction in the loss on the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental for some time, but he was confident that the losses on the other portions of the road could be reduced very materially. Notwithstanding the unfavorable showing made in 1920, the Minister said that he was still a firm believer in the ultimate success of the National Railways. He appealed for close cooperation between the management and employees, which should consist much to the solution of the problem. Something must be done to reduce freight rates, especially on the long haul, for these were seriously crippling if not destroying certain kinds of traffic.

NAVAL POLICY IN BRITAIN DISCUSSED

British Admiralty Maintains Faith in Capital Ships and Has Decided to Replace Four Oldest Vessels on Effective List


Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—It filled one with despair even to contemplate the possibility of two great Anglo-Saxon countries like England and America fighting each other, was the contribution to the debate on the navy estimates made by Lady Astor in the House of Commons last night. "England," she said, "had practically said to the United States, 'We refuse to regard you as an enemy in this matter,' and it is now up to America, Lady Astor continued, to prove herself that righteous nation that President Harding said she was."

Sir James Craig, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, had previously gone into the estimates in detail and had announced that the four capital ships to be built to replace the four oldest vessels on the effective list would be improvements on the Hood class, and would embody the experience gained in the war. In addition, one submarine and one mine-layer would also be built which, besides incorporating improvements, would include a number of experimental features.

Dealing with the battleship vs. submarine controversy, he stated that practically from the air were much more dangerous to the submarine than to the battleship, cruiser or even smaller craft.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee moved that owing to the great increase in the naval strength of other powers it is necessary that immediate steps be taken further to increase the strength of the navy in capital ships and their ancillary vessels in order to insure that the British Navy be at least equal in strength to that of any other single power.

Viscount Curzon referring to Sir Percy Scott's "parrot-like" question "what is the use of the battleship?" stated that Sir Percy had never handled a capital ship during the war, and in trying to shake public confidence in the Board of Admiralty, he was deliberately deluding the country. The amendment was negative without a division and the House went into committee on the navy estimates.



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"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

A World Diary

What's in a name? Not much according to Juliet, which is only another way of saying Shakespeare. Yet would Shakespeare have liked to have been called Dogberry? One doubts it. Capulet or Montague, that is one thing, but Dogberry? that is quite another. There was that Mr. Bugg, for instance, who by means of letters patent, got his name changed to Norfolk-Howard, and so gave a new name to the whole tribe of Hemiptera-Heteroptera. Obviously between Bugg and Norfolk-Howard there is a great gulf fixed, and not even Juliet could convince Romeo to the contrary. Nevertheless it is even worse when there are two Dromios. Then, indeed, the confusion begins, and a rose by any name is apt to smell as sweet. For these Dromios, as the world knows, were twin brothers.

We came into the world like brother and brother: And now let's go hand in hand, not one before another.

Thus, way down south, there is today a Cato advertising that he is not the Cato who was arrested for having a still upon his premises. Think of it, and he a Cato.

The New Gargantua

Every one has heard of food contests between schoolboys, but probably the first match, between two respectable adults, for the heavy-weight eating championship of the world took place last week. One champion apparently manages to commence his dinner with three steaks as a hors d'oeuvre, whilst the other consumes a score of French rolls as an incident. In China, at the present moment, either of them would be a public danger: even Pailstaff's famous supper would not have served as a single course to such a pair. All the same, when the contest was over, it is to be suspected that steak or roll must have been discouraging by either name. Surely, since the days of Gargantua there can have been nothing to equal it.

The Split Infinitive

And now it has gone all round the world. The President has split an infinitive. The "Society for Pure English" is distraught. The "League for the Better Education of Immigrants" is threatened with dissolution. But no seismic shocks have been recorded in California, nor has anyone so far brought the matter before the League of Nations. On the contrary, Professor Lounsbury's supporters are no doubt vehemently insisting "We told you so," while Mr. Bernard Shaw swears in a new and important recruit. It was Professor Lounsbury, was it not, who declared that the infinitive had been split so many times, and by so many people, that all the king's horses and all the king's men could never pick up its severed members. On the other hand, the great Dean insisted that when there were already two entirely obvious and altogether grammatical ways of forming a sentence, it seemed a trifle unnecessary to seek out another way which was equally obviously and grammatically wrong, and the great Dean was an ill man to differ with in such matters. At the same time it is to be suspected that, splits or no splits, the English of Mr. President will be a rose smelling just about the same to the ordinary reader.

The General and the Reporters

And again it is the papers. News to the ordinary reporter is just news, whether true or untrue. What's in a name? he asks. Thus on Sunday, General Budenny, with his sword drawn, was in full march to the relief of the Soviets in Petrograd, while by Tuesday he was in Orel fraternizing with the revolutionaries. Evidently the general's military library is not made of books written by soldiers like Poch or Napoleon, but is rather of "Mother Goose" order. Thus his maneuvers are best described in verse.

The King of France, with twenty thousand men, Marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

But then, perhaps the rumor is not confirmed. It very rarely is. But wherever they turn out, to the reporters, these rumors smell as sweet.

The Itch of Writing

Hoch! the Kaiser. William also has fallen a victim to the itch of writing. It was perhaps too much to expect that the War Lord should listen to the baying of the dogs he slipped, and not cry "Havoc!" on his own account. And so it has gone out, a limited edition, to compete, not in circulation but in interest, with the offerings of Mrs. Agatha and Daisy Ashford. "A Comparative Historical Tabulation from

1884 to the Outbreak of the War in 1914." The name, as they say, is worth the money. Would it smell as sweet, or sound as well, by any other name? A wonderful man this Kaiser, with all the insistence of a Dogberry to have it set down on papers that he is—just what? "His Majesty does not wish to be quoted in the press," says the accompanying announcement. Majesty was distinctly wise in his desire. But the press is so uncooperative, and here is a mere socialistic rag quoting, criticizing, commenting, even jesting, with no reverence or reticence. Majesty will be cross or peevish, perhaps both, before the end comes, for, cries the allied press, in huge delight, Our enemy hath written a book.

The Martian

Place aux dames! Does Dorothy Perkins bloom in Venus? Has Marshall Niel made his home in Mars? In Hlawatha climbing, under another name, the mountains of the moon? A card to Mademoiselle Marguerite Wolf, ches Paris, will bring the requisite information. A trifle of eight hundred thousand years ago, Mademoiselle started journeying around the solar system, and is at present lecturing on her travels in Paris. Mars and Venus are as well known to her as the Bole and the Boulevard des Capucines; Jules Verne and Mr. Wells are futile spoilers of good white paper; Jared and Methuselah are as infants in arms compared to her; she has lived on planets unknown to all the astronomers, before and after Pythagoras; and yet, there is something stranger than all this, she is drawing tout Paris to hear her lectures on the subject, Dorothy, the Marshal, and Hlawatha. Do they all smell as sweet?

T. U.

THE BLUEBIRD CALENDAR

As I was walking down my country lane this afternoon, head down, eyes alert for rain puddles, my thoughts a perfect winter of discontent, springtime seemed a myth and violets a vague, uncertain memory. Not a touch of green by the brookside; only a hint of color in the wintry willow suggested possibility of awakening. Winter had gone, indeed, but nothing had come to take its place. Nature seemed a blank, a yawning gap. And then, suddenly, into that blank there fell a scrap of bird-song. "Ver-i-ly! Ver-i-ly!"

Up went my head, my eyes forsook the rain puddles. The bluebird had come, bearing blue sky on his back, red earth on his breast. Already, in my thoughts, the spring had arrived.

It may well be that one swallow cannot make a summer, but I am sure that one bluebird can make a springtime—for me.

The exact day and hour at which winter leaves off and spring comes definitely upon the stage is a matter of perennial disagreement, varying from individual to individual by weeks and even months. One person of my acquaintance will not admit that spring has definitely arrived until she can lay her winter coat away in moth balls. By that time, as I tell her, all the characteristic versatility, all the youthful enthusiasm has gone out of the season and the year is verging upon middle age. Besides this, there is nothing final and conclusive in her method of calculation, for I have known her to plunge to the bottom of cedar chests and resurrect winter clothes even in mid-June.

I prefer a more trustworthy criterion than the weather, and one which will leave me some months of springtime to be enjoyed. And so, whatever happens afterward, whether there be a steady succession of mild days ushering in the violet and buttercup, or a steady succession of blizzards, it is always spring for me after the first call of the bluebird.

Others believe in catkins or pin their faith to redwings, and some timorous ones will put no trust in anything but a cross. The only fault I find with them is that there is nothing adventurous in their vernal expectations, and that I can ascribe no merit to a belief in certainties. Not that I would go so far as Tertullian's ostentatious "Credo quia impossibile est," but I like a little hazard in belief to add a zest to my confidence. Catkins and redwings are well enough, and the cross is really a sort of vegetable bluebird, but they are anticlimax. They prove what the bluebird announces. As for me, when once I have heard his voice I ask for no proof.

It would seem that anyone who cannot believe the bluebird is scarcely to be convinced by anything short of 100 degrees in the shade. There is something final and conclusive in his appearance. One's eyes have grown accustomed through three months of winter to white wastes of snow, black woods against the skyline, and brown, dejected fields. Except for the scarlet berries of the black alder here and there in the swamps or the green of conifers, color seems to have been washed out of the landscape. And then one day—and always it seems the last day of one's potential endurance—there floats into view with superbly delicate flight this winged amethyst. The harbinger, the herald, goes always in a vivid coat. Eyes that once have seen that color, not in a hazy blur, but so as to realize its depth and intensity, are from that hour forth converted eyes. But it is not alone the bluebird's amazing coat of color which carries conviction, but also the word that he says, over and over, never with the vociferation of one doubting his own speech, but with a softly warbled conviction. "Ver-i-ly! Ver-i-ly!"

RICHARD BURTON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Honor, not honors." Thus Richard Burton, soldier, explorer and scholar; and never did a man's life better exemplify his motto. Poor in honors he was to the end, in spite of his great achievements; rich in honor he lived while honors faded, the English-speaking people turn their thought toward that great man today, reckoning not what reward he received at the hands of the world, but rather what he gave to the world.

It is difficult to gauge the influence of a man like Burton on his fellow countrymen, because it is an indirect influence which diffuses itself through the people slowly. His influence indeed is ever growing, because he lived wholly for good. During his lifetime, his powerful personality must have made a deep impression on every one with whom he came into contact. Today no one can read his books, or the story of his adventures and romantic life, without realizing that here indeed was a man. His work, too, endures and swells with the passage of time; his unsurpassed scholarship is at the disposal of modern or oriental scholars, is indispensable to them, smoothing the rough way. But more enduring even than his writings and unique knowledge is his noble character. As he was brave and chivalrous, so he succeeded. Keeping ever in view the object of his journey, never shirking the task till it was accomplished and more than accomplished, in the face of every difficulty, every discouragement, he went on to victory.

Thus as a traveler Burton ranks with the highest, with Capt. James Cook, Raleigh, Livingstone and Stanley; but he was a greater scholar by far than these. Had he lived in the spacious days of Elizabeth, Burton would have been knighted (a "knight" he always was), and made welcome at the court of that Queen. But he lived in an age more cramped. Thus he towered above the dull clerks who managed the British Empire in mid-Victorian times, and scant indeed was the recognition accorded him. It requires great men fully to appreciate great men, and men of great intellect are often far from great. The desultory education of Richard Burton during his restless boyhood scarcely gave promise of his great future; though to be sure it was his schooling on the continent that taught him a love of swordsmanship and a knowledge of several European languages.

Destined by his parents for the church, Burton's ambition was to enter the army, and in due course he had his way. The first 19 years of his career were spent in the service of the Honorable East India Company, and it was during the six years spent in India that, by sheer hard work and devotion to duty, the whole foundation for his future success was laid. The pilgrimage to Mecca, the first of a long series of daring and successful exploits, was followed by his exploration of the eastern horn of Africa—the dangerous journey to Harar in Somaliland. Then came the Crimean War. In spite of the fame he had won, and of immense services which he rendered during the war, official red tape and professional jealousy robbed him of his reward; characteristically, he asked for no other than to be allowed to employ the irregular troops he had trained so thoroughly in battle. He returned to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Sir Richard Francis Burton

England in 1856, and a few years later left the army forever. Before this, however, he had made his greatest contribution to geographical science—the discovery of Tanganyika, and the Victoria Nyanza, in Central Africa.

In 1861 began the second half of Burton's career as an explorer. He had now entered the Consular Service and with that unconscious humor for which British officialdom is distinguished, the great oriental scholar was sent by the Foreign Office in turn to Fernando Po, on the West African coast, Santos in Brazil, Damascus—an inspiration that, but the usual intrigue quickly changed the appointment—and finally to Trieste.

During his long and active career Burton wrote and studied in such manner that he could converse freely with princes rather than with the bazaar folk. He wrote many books, the best known of which are perhaps his "Lake Regions of Equatorial Africa," "Pilgrimage to Meccah and El-Medinah," and "First Footsteps in East Africa," the translations of Gamemba, and the "Alf Laylah wa Laylah," or as we say, "Arabian Nights." This last was his final and greatest work. No man was ever so well equipped for the task; perhaps the half-hearted attempts of the few previous translators spurred him on to do the work in the only way that appealed to him—thoroughly. Richard Burton was always thorough. The credulous he brought to this immense labor, the fidelity and completeness with which it was carried out amazed even his friends even as it delighted them; his enemies were put to silence. The recognition which should have been his after that wonderful Meccah pilgrimage, which was so nearly his after the desperate journey to Harar, which was ignominiously stolen from him on his return from his greatest discovery—that of the African lake region—could no longer be denied. Congratulations and compliments poured in from all over the world. Queen Victoria knighted him for his long and valuable services to the Empire. For the first time in his life Burton made some money by his writings!

But fame and honors, begrudged so long by a careless country, came too late to this Englishman who had done so much for the British Empire, and for scholars the world over. A great man, it seems, always has detractors. Burton was eccentric, yes. But that is only to say he did not do what other men do, a sure road to unpopularity; and he did what other men do not do; for example, he went to Mecca, and he discovered the Lake region and source of the Nile in Africa.

And so our Arabian Knight, as his friends loved to call him, lives on our hearts. It is difficult for those who stay at home to realize what Burton's great travels mean. We see only the final triumph, forgetting the patient study beforehand, the preparation, and the journey. But wherever the English language is read and understood, boys will worship the hero-explorer, and scholars will revere one whose fame grows with the passing years; for we shall never see quite his like again.

SOL KERSCHNER'S NOON HOUR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the noon hour, when there flowed from the down-town garment makers' workrooms a seemingly unending stream of men and women, taking with varying emotions their brief hour's break in the day, relief from the whirl of machines, the rumbling tones of the foreman's voice, the insignificant little bickerings which always went on between them.

Sidewalks were crowded with chattering groups, swelled from moment to moment by those who returned from the noisy quick lunch place around the corner, thinned by those who, having enough of one topic of conversation, drifted with complacent curiosity to other groups, a sort of progressive means of learning the gossip of the street.

On one side of the street, backed diagonally to the curb in a sort of ridiculous neatness, was a long row of delivery wagons, the horses in their shafts busily snuffing and tossing feed bags, and occasionally stamping their feet. Once in a long while a steel shoe struck up a scarping point of light. There were in the line proud creatures with flashing eyes who arched their heads self-consciously. There were meek creatures who needed to be clipped and knew it. There were horses that mirrored in their somber eyes an understanding that they were now only fit to do the heavy work of those who may not eat unless they toil. There was one gay little pony, harnessed to a diminutive wagon whose glittering sides flaunted vivid red and yellow signs, a joyous advertising device with jingling bells to attract attention. The pony was conscious of the gorgeous trappings and paces with his appearance.

Out of the crowd of bearded men who gesticulated in accord with their views on the Labor question edged Sol Kerschner, seeming to stroll but giving the impression of being on urgent business. He peered contemplatively at the dull strip of sky stretching away toward the river between tall buildings. He clucked a little and murmured something unintelligible under his breath, smiling pleasantly to himself. He kept his hands in his pockets.

With elaborate unconcern he picked his way among the gabbling men and women and walked up the block as far as the gleaming plate glass windows of Levenbaum & Goren's wholesale velvet and trimming house. He stood idly gazing at a swirl of shimmering gold tissue which caught and warmed the vagrant rays of dim sunlight. Then he said, softly, "Ho-hum!" turned, crossed the street and made his way diligently toward the row of delivery wagons. He must have been moving his hands in the large pockets of his long overcoat, perhaps fingering something of value.

The horses pricked up their ears. One whinnied shrilly. The pony stamped a delicate foot and tossed his bushy mane. A silver-gray horse, unyielding figure and drooping of mien, flicked his tail with an attempt at briskness.

Sol Kerschner stopped at the head of the line. From his pocket he drew forth a hand which, opened, showed three little white cubes. He chattered softly to the horse whose feed bag had dropped to the ground, where a shower of gold grain littered the gutter. He patted the long, straight neck and tweaked pleasantly at the furry ear. He smiled at the nibbling velvet mouth. Then he passed to the pony, who capered like a child over two lumps of sugar. "You are smaller than the others—therefore you must have less," murmured Sol Kerschner in his careful English.

And so on down the line. It took several minutes to visit each horse. The crowd on the other side of the street began to shuffle around, to move toward the steel doors that led into the gray buildings. Several men yawned noisily. Faintly from somewhere inside there sounded a gong. Two or three men shouted good-naturedly to Sol Kerschner, "Come on, you—you'll be late. What a business for the noon hour!"

Sol Kerschner slapped his hands gently together to shake off the last clinging grains of sugar and went into the building across the street. A clock chimed a single stroke.

DISCOVERIES AT MYCENÆ

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

History and Eastern Mediterranean archaeology are considerably enriched through the archaeological discoveries made at Mycenæ during the last year by the British School at Athens, under the direction of Mr. Wace and Mr. Casson. The excavations were to supplement and correct those wonderful discoveries of Schliemann, when in 1876-77 he first unearthed this ancient city on the slopes of Mount Euboea in southern Greece.

The first important question was whether a culture similar to that of Corinth, which goes back to neolithic times, could be found at Mycenæ. By digging an undisturbed section, layer by layer, down to the bed-rock, it was discovered that this was the case, the layer above the rock being neolithic. The section also shows that the site had been inhabited more or less without interruption from neolithic times until about 1100 B. C., when the whole city was destroyed by a great conflagration. This destruction of the city is attributed to the Dorians, as the evidence from the pottery and other objects found above and below the burnt stratum makes it clear that the people who lived at Mycenæ after the burning of the city corresponded to the people usually known as Dorians. This fact had not been clearly established by previous excavations. Schliemann's excavations only showed Mycenæ as a bronze age city corresponding to the second Late Minoan period of Crete, about 1500 B. C. onwards,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Lions' Gate at Mycenæ

and into the iron age which commenced about 1200 B. C.

As regards the great buildings of Mycenæ, these recent excavations have shown that most of them, such as the famous "Treasury of Atreus," the great walls of the city and the famous Lions' Gate of beautiful hard breccia, were built in the fifteenth century B. C.

The excavations have thrown new light on important questions of general history, especially on the traditional Dorians and Achæans, showing that at any rate in the Argolid no great catastrophe happened until the great destruction and burning of Mycenæ in 1100 B. C.

Launching in a Heavy Seaway

One of the severest tests that a seaman can be put to is launching a boat from the deck of a ship in a heavy sea. A few minutes only is necessary to clear her away ready for lowering with the crew in their places. If the ship is of any size, it means that from the water to the davit head may be a matter of 40, 50 or in a very big ship even as much as 60 or 70 feet. To get some idea of what lowering from this height means an experiment might be made by standing on top of a house with a piece of string and a stone tied on the end. Then move your hand slowly to represent the rolling of a ship and you will have some idea of what the boat looks like—but you won't have any idea of what it feels like in the boat.

The first consideration is to get your ship as steady as possible and this is done by bringing her nearly

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FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF A REPORTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Interviewing a man at 9 o'clock in the morning is sufficiently extraordinary to justify special consideration of the event, even though he says nothing worth publishing. And Mr. Selfridge did. He said so much that I could not cram it all into one news story. The overflow of an interview is sometimes its most significant part. If interviewers could write what they do not write newspapers might be more interesting.

Sometimes, of course, the interviewee dams up the overflow. He says: "I say this in confidence," or "of course, you mustn't quote me on this." So he says it and you don't. It creeps into what you write somewhere but, honest man that you are, you protect him from identification with it by skillful use of those blanket phrases: "an informant," "a high authority," "in official circles," "one who is in close touch with the situation." These are not always mere phrases. In proportion as a newspaper is honest, they are the armor of words. They protect the personage from the thrusts of those who would make things uncomfortable for him if they knew he had said the thing. Or they protect him from his suspicion that he needs such protection, which is the same thing, practically.

It wasn't like that with Mr. Selfridge. Only once did he say, "But of course we can't say that." He talked quite frankly. With the vigor of the American business man, the sort that retires after long service with Marshall Field, and then goes to London and begins all over again, he wedged a good deal of sound conversation in between the wheat cakes. Yes, he was breakfasting. There's little else to do at 9 in the morning, unless one is an interviewer.

And here is his overflow, already too long delayed:

"I tell those Englishmen over there that they are a wonderful people. Think of Newfoundland being the center of such a mighty Empire! And yet, there's the light little fellow, smaller than Newfoundland, I think, and her great strength is her people's reserve, their poise, their placid consciousness of inherent power. I tell them that if they could send 100,000 young Englishmen to the United States to absorb some of the American business man's vigorous punch and push, and if the United States could send 100,000 American youths to England to take on some of their poise, each nation would be the better for it, that much the greater. They have what we haven't, and we have what they haven't. And the two of us together are a wonderful people."

Mr. Selfridge himself seemed to illustrate his point. Certainly there was poise in his interview. And yet during the talk he had continued breakfast; answered the telephone, received a telegram which he nonchalantly tossed aside after one reading, and talked across the table to a business friend, who was also out at 9 o'clock in the morning.



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FAILURE OF PLAN FOR "DISCIPLINE"

Republican Party Leaders Meet With Reverse in Attempt to Have Conservatism Dominant in Make-Up of the Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The application of "discipline" to the Republican Party by its leaders met with an initial setback yesterday when they were practically compelled to give up their attempts to manipulate certain committees in such a way as will insure "conservatism" a position of dominance.

The bulletin admitting the setback was issued when it became known that plans for the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture had been awarded. The Committee on Commerce, named George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to succeed A. J. Gronna (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who has retired from the Senate.

Mr. Norris has been for years a hard worker on the committee. The place was his due by seniority and by the disposition of other committee chairmanships. Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont, was ranking member of the committee, but he is chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and he could not hold two major committee chairmanships. He refused to retire from the Naval Affairs Committee, and this refusal was the cause of the setback which the conservative leaders had to admit, though not without grave questioning as to the effect it would have on the application of the "discipline" which is to be applied to recalcitrants.

Victory for Liberal Element

Even if Senator Page had succumbed to the allurements of the Senate leaders, they faced another problem in the certainty that the fight would come to the floor of the Senate in some form or another, as the progressive forces indicated their determination to fight the issue. The conservatives do not want Senator Norris chairman of the committee for the reason that he is not in the habit of bowing the knee to Baal in the form of "big business."

The reserve for the conservative element in control is a victory for the more liberal element in the Senate. The fact that Mr. Norris succeeds Senator Gronna as chairman of one of the most important committees of Congress will mean that investigations will not be smothered, and that legislation of a remedial character will have a much better chance of reaching the floor of the Senate than it would have if the attempt against him had succeeded. He knows the farming situation in the big producing regions of the country and is more alive to the needs of the producers than Senator Page would perhaps have been. But he is much more difficult to keep in line with party programs. He has a record of kicking over the traces which is not at all to the liking of those who believe that a machine should work without a murmur.

With Mr. Norris and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, the leading members of the committee, it is more than likely that the campaign to change industry "with a public interest" will continue, as far as this committee is concerned.

Alleged Gambling in Foodstuffs

It is probable that the committee will devote its attention to the grain exchanges and alleged gambling in foodstuffs. Hearings on the matter have already been held on the House side, but no definite policy has been formulated. Many bills for the curtailing of gambling have been introduced, but their diversity indicates the lack of any definite understanding as to the best means of meeting the problem of gambling in grain futures. Practically all officials who have anything to do with marketing agree that there are grave evils in the present system. The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture has prepared a bill which is to be introduced and which proposes regulation along the lines of the Cotton Futures Act. The chances of airing the question in the next Congress have been greatly enhanced by the fact that Senators of liberal leanings will have a strong position on the Committee on Agriculture.

The same is true of other measures which are being opposed by the conservative wing of the Republican Party. Among these are the packer control bill, the cold storage bill, the bill making cooperative bargaining by farmers clearly legal and sundry other measures which affect the producer and consumer. It will be less easy to smother action on such measures than it would have been if the first crack of the discipline whip had worked the desired effect.

MR. PALMER DEFENDS HIS BEER RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—His recent ruling on the manufacture and sale of beer under the Volstead act is being misrepresented and misconstrued, according to a declaration made here by A. Mitchell Palmer, former United States Attorney-General. Mr. Palmer passed through this city on his way to his home in Stroudsburg, where he intends to spend some of his time in practicing law.

"My opinion on beer has been greatly misrepresented," he said. "Any liberalization of the prohibition law is out of the question now. Where my ruling has been looked upon as something new in the way of prohibition law, it is, in reality, only the proper interpretation of the Volstead

act, in which it is declared that liquor must be sold for medicinal purposes. Beer, being a liquor, therefore comes under this provision."

"The ruling will not reestablish the beer business to any appreciable extent. It does not hold that beer has any medicinal qualities. That is a matter for the doctors to decide. Beer can be sold only by registered pharmacists for medicinal purposes, the same as whisky or any other medicine. The restriction covering the sale of alcoholic medicines are so stringent that this opinion will not affect the law."

Mr. Palmer also declared the country is more than ever in favor of prohibition now. He said all talk of repealing the amendment was futile and that the time is coming when the use of spirituous liquors for beverage purposes will be practically unknown. He believes, he says, that inasmuch as the prohibition law is based on a constitutional amendment, the American public in time will come to realize that breaking the law is not the right thing, and that the law must be obeyed.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES DECREASE

Falling Off in February in 14 Industries as Compared With February, 1920, but Some Increases Reported Over January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Approximately 193,000 fewer persons were on the pay rolls of 14 selected industries in February, 1921, than one year ago, according to statistics issued yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. While some 751,500 persons were employed in these industries in February, 1920, this number is shown to have decreased to approximately 558,200 workers last month.

Comparing the figures of February, 1921, with those of identical establishments for February, 1920, decreases in the number of persons employed in each of 14 industries are shown. The largest decreases are 44.2 per cent in the hosiery and underwear, and 41.3 per cent in the automobile, 36.3 per cent in the leather, and 35.1 per cent in the wool industries. The smallest decreases are 2 per cent in bituminous coal mining and 1 per cent in cotton manufacturing.

When compared with February, 1920, the amount of the pay roll in February, 1921, also shows decreases in all 14 industries. The greatest decrease, 74.4 per cent, is shown to have taken place in the automobile industry. Respective decreases of 51.3 per cent, 45.8 per cent and 44.3 per cent, appear in the hosiery and underwear, wool, and leather industries. Bituminous coal mining shows a decrease of 1 per cent.

The statistics show that in 10 industries there were increases in the number of persons on the pay roll in February as compared with January, and in the remaining four, decreases are noted. The largest increase, 42 per cent, is shown in the wool industry. Men's ready-made clothing shows an increase of 21.1 per cent, and in the hosiery and underwear industry, an increase of 20.6 per cent is noted. The smallest increases, 3 per cent and 2 per cent, appear in iron and steel, and leather. A decrease of 12.6 per cent appears in car building.

Comparing February, 1921, with January, 1921, eight industries show an increase in the amount of money paid to employees and six show a decrease. The most important increases, 34.6 per cent, and 31.4 per cent, occur in the men's ready-made clothing and the wool industries, respectively. Car building and repairing shows a decrease of 14.4 per cent, while the decrease reported in the leather industry is 8 per cent.

GERMANY SEEKING HER PRE-WAR TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Germany is making good progress in a drive to revive her pre-war trade in low-priced articles with South America, according to a report to the Department of Commerce yesterday from Charles A. McQueen, commercial attaché at Santiago, Chile. Germany's appeal, he says, is made for the most part on a price basis, though not so low as before the war. American goods are priced so high because of exchange rates that German goods are at least 40 per cent below them. According to reports from the east coast, the Germans are not working as hard in Chile as they are in Argentina and Brazil. The opinion prevails also that German competition is not a great factor in the present checking of American trade with Chile.

TOWN BARS AUTOMOBILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
ILSEBORO, Maine—Automobiles will be barred from the island of Islesboro for at least two years more, following the action of the town meeting tabling a weakly supported motion to admit motor vehicles. The decision of the citizens in maintaining their stand against automobiles on their streets is seconded by the majority of the summer visitors at Dark Harbor, who oppose encroachment upon the quiet and simplicity of the resort.

FUTURE OF THE FILIPINOS
SAN FRANCISCO, California—George H. Fairchild, publisher of the Manila Times, mentioned in Philippine business circles as prospective Governor-General of the islands, has arrived here, en route to Washington. In a statement yesterday he said he did not believe the Filipinos were advanced to such a stage that they would benefit by independence. He urged the establishment of a territorial form of government.

NEW DATA ABOUT ANCIENT EGYPT

University of Chicago Expedition Obtained Evidence Tending to Show Existence of Dynasty Older Than Hitherto Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"It was an anxious, rough, and difficult week. The Arabs showed great friendliness toward us as Americans," had we not been Americans we had stood little chance of coming through alive." These two sentences strike the keynote of the narrative of one phase of the adventures of a recent expedition in the Near East, sent out by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Prof. James Henry Breasted, who tells the story, led the expedition in search of ancient documents and data which may shed light on early civilization.

Professor Breasted and his squad of four men were the first white men, or at least the first non-Muslims, to cross the new Arab state since its proclamation as a result of the world war, and his trip was regarded as of such importance that Lord Allenby, British Governor in Cairo, Egypt, sent him to London to report on his observations to the Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon.

American Advice Asked
"We had much opportunity to meet the sheiks," said Professor Breasted, in describing the trip from Baghdad, up the Euphrates River, beyond the British frontier, to Aleppo, "and I found it at first difficult to believe that traditional Arab friendship for the English had been displaced by hostility."

"A deputation of officers from the Arab army called on me at Der-es-Zor to send messages imploring assistance and advice from America. The seriousness with which they voiced their need of guidance and advice was highly impressive, and their friendliness was appealing. They were ready to give to us all protection, and our chief danger lay in the roving bands of brigands infesting the country." The occasion for this trip was the "discovery of a series of remarkable ancient wall paintings uncovered in the enormous Roman stronghold of Salihieh, occupied by the British as their farthest outpost on the upper Euphrates some 300 miles above Baghdad."

Record of Paintings

"The Civil Commissioner (of Baghdad) asked me to go there at once and make a record of the paintings and a series of photographs, that they might not perish and be lost to modern knowledge. As the British authorities had thus far thought it unsafe to allow our expedition to go up the Euphrates more than at most 100 miles, because the region was still in the fighting zone, I seized the opportunity with great pleasure."

Having gone so far up the Euphrates to record the wall paintings, they returned to the Mediterranean coast overland, instead of going back the way they came, by Baghdad and India.

Before going to Arabia, Prof. Breasted spent some time in Egypt, exploring the pyramid country by military aeroplane, circling over the most important sites, and making photographs disclosing remains of prehistoric ruins too faintly defined to be observable from the ground.

Ancient Royal Annals

Among the most notable of many purchases of archaeological treasures, made accessible by the downfall of the Ottoman Empire following the world war, were several fragments of a black stone found at Cairo containing the oldest known royal annals in history. Although these had been previously studied, "it was possible to make numerous new readings," said Professor Breasted, "especially a group of 10 predynastic kings of united Egypt, proving that there was a long enduring union of Egypt before the dynasties—that is, a predynastic dynasty, the oldest group of rulers over a united country now known in human history, reaching back as far as 2500 B. C."

One of the important purchases in Egypt was a complete group of 25 painted limestone statuettes, representing an official and his household. These are supposed to be 4500 years old. There were also purchased four variegated glass bottles, in blue, white and yellow, representing the earliest stages of the glass industry and assigned to the fourteenth century B. C. Professor Breasted spent \$15,000 for Egyptian antiquities for the Chicago Art Institute.

SOCIALISTS NOT TO PICKET WHITE HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Socialist amnesty committee, which opened headquarters here yesterday, announced that the proposed plan for picketing the White House until political prisoners should receive the benefits of a general amnesty had been abandoned. Mrs. Harriot Stanborn, on behalf of the committee, said:

"It is probable that President Harding is prompted by as keen a sense of justice as we are and will not doubt prove more than ready to extend am-

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nesty to those imprisoned under the Espionage Act.

"Now that the President has asked Attorney-General Daugherty to review the case of Eugene V. Debs, it is all the more imperative for us to continue our work of securing a widely signed petition in order to show the Administration how general the demand is for amnesty of political prisoners."

"We want a general amnesty law passed by Congress and on April 13, delegations will come to Washington to present in a perfectly orderly fashion the petition which has been rolled up asking for the release of those imprisoned under the Espionage Act. Our plan, then, is nothing more revolutionary than securing a petition and arranging for its presentation."

ARTICLES OF FOOD DECREASE IN PRICE

Cost to the Average Family Last Month Was 21 Per Cent Less Than a Year Ago—Returns From 51 Cities Are Tabulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A decrease of 21 per cent in the retail cost of all articles of food, combined, to the average family in February, as compared with a year ago, is noted in figures issued yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. A decline of 9 per cent is shown in February as compared with January, while for the eight-year period, February, 1913, to February, 1921, the percentage increase in all articles of food combined was 63 per cent.

With the exception of the price of hens, all of the 43 articles of food to the bureau by retail dealers in 51 important cities, decreased in price in February, 1921, as compared with the preceding month. The price of hens, however, increased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Some of the decreases shown during the month in the prices of the other articles were as follows:

Strictly fresh eggs, 38 per cent; storage eggs, 35 per cent; potatoes, 13 per cent; and rice, 12 per cent. Prices were the same in February, 1921, and February, 1920, for canned salmon and bananas. Some of the larger decreases for the year period follow: Cabbage, 61 per cent; onions, 58 per cent; potatoes, 57 per cent; sugar, 53 per cent; rice, 43 per cent; and lamb, 36 per cent.

Taking the eight-year period as a basis, the price of hens is shown to have increased 107 per cent; flour, 97 per cent; ham, 90 per cent; storage eggs and bread, 89 per cent; lamb, 85 per cent; bacon, 75 per cent; pork chops, fresh milk, cheese and potatoes, 73 per cent. The other articles for which prices were received on both dates showed increases ranging from 22 per cent for rice to 72 per cent for corn meal.

The average family expenditure for food decreased from January 15, 1921, to February 15, 1921, in all of the 51 cities from which monthly prices are secured. The greatest decrease, or 11 per cent, was shown in Buffalo and Butte. In Detroit, Louisville, Memphis, Rochester and Savannah, the decrease was 10 per cent. In Bridgeport, Chicago, Kansas City, Columbus, Denver, Dallas, Kansas City, Little Rock, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Washington, the decrease was 9 per cent.

For the year period, February, 1920, to February, 1921, all of the 51 cities showed a decrease in the cost of food. The greatest decrease, 26 per cent, was in Memphis and Minneapolis. In Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, St. Louis, St. Paul, the decrease was 25 per cent.

STATE POWER CONTROL

AUGUSTA, Maine—Provision for state authority to control and develop Maine water powers is contained in a constitutional amendment submitted to the Legislature by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, long a leader in the movement for development of these resources of the state. The proposed amendment also includes provisions for taxation of all present water powers, and will leave the decisions of the water-power question to the people.

DODGE CAR FACTORY REOPENS

DETROIT, Michigan—Dodge Brothers Motor Car Company, closed since last December, has reopened with a force of between 3500 and 4000 men. The company normally employs 20,000 men. Workers are to be added as conditions warrant.

E. E. GRAY CO.
WHERE THE PROMISE IS FULFILLED
HANOVER, UNION AND BLACKSTONE STS., BOSTON
Directly opposite Union, Fried and Haymarket Sq. Subway Stations

A NEW SWEET COOKIE

that pleases the children and satisfies the grown-ups, made by the Johnson Educator Food Co.—6 varieties of an entirely new cookie, decorated and flavored, each different from the other. Our sale up to the present time warrants us in strongly endorsing this biscuit. It is sold at all our stores, at a special price made us by the Company.

Namely **33c** Per Lb.
The Johnson Educator Food Co. are now baking a full line of plain and fancy cookies—we have priced them very low.

E. E. GRAY COMPANY

NEED OF STATE PROHIBITION BILLS

Drys Say Violations of Volstead Act Show Necessity of Giving Additional Support Which Proposed Laws Would Afford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The State prohibition bills, which have passed the Senate and will probably go through the House next Tuesday, are essential to enforcement in this city, according to dry leaders, who say that the violations of the Volstead act show the need of the additional support which these laws would add to the federal enforcement machinery by compelling full cooperation on the part of the state and local officials and courts.

Something of the need for this more drastic enforcement is indicated by the report of Samuel L. Hamilton, superintendent of the Metropolitan district of the Anti-Saloon League, who finds on investigation that of 561 saloons on First, Second and Third avenues in this city, holding licenses in 1918, only 131, or less than 25 per cent, have gone out of business, while 393 are today making no pretense of being anything but wide open saloons selling drinks, bottled goods and materials for home brew.

"The continued existence of these places is prima facie evidence of the violation of the law," says Mr. Hamilton. "They can be closed whenever the city authorities honestly wish them closed and move in that direction, because these officials have authority directly under the Volstead Act, entirely independent of any state enforcement legislation, to apply for an injunction under the federal law."

After trying in vain for months to get accurate figures of the number of saloons which have gone out of business and the number still selling liquor hither, the league made a saloon-to-saloon canvass, in certain sections, after tabulating every former saloon in Manhattan. The survey is being continued and figures for other districts will be given out as completed.

Dry forces see in the attempt to repeal the state primary law and to return to the party convention a menace to prohibition enforcement and are calling to the attention of believers in prohibition the necessity of prompt action for the preservation of that law.

MASS MEETING TO URGE DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A mass meeting in the interest of disarmament is to be held on Easter Sunday under the auspices of the newly organized Woman's World Disarmament Committee, which has issued a call asking that simultaneous conferences be held by the women of 20 states. The chief speaker at the Washington meeting will be W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who endeavored to have an disarmament resolution adopted by the last Congress.

The committee stated yesterday that the object of the mass meeting and conferences would be to give expression to the strong sentiment in favor of an immediate conference on world disarmament, as the first step toward the abolition of war and the essential reduction and redistribution of taxes.

SCHOOL CONTEST ON CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Approval is being given by educators throughout the United States to the Constitution contest of the National Security League, in which prizes are offered to grammar school children in every state for the best interpretation in the form of charade or pageant of the fundamental liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

The heads of the education departments of 14 states have formally endorsed the contest and announced it to the schools under their jurisdiction. In other states, through the cooperation of county and city superintendents, the children have taken up the contest. In all, 21 states are interested.

The National Security League announces that it maintains that the stability of the institutions of the United

States rests on public knowledge and respect for them. It knows that the children of the schools like their parents outside, are reached by the voices of the discontented who would overthrow the government. The Constitution contest is therefore planned to make real to the children the safeguards the Constitution affords.

FIGHT WITH MEXICANS NEAR EL PASO, TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its El Paso News Office

EL PASO, Texas—United States soldiers and immigration officers early yesterday were patrolling the Mexican border near here, where the night before they had exchanged shots with a party believed to be Mexican smugglers, in which three Americans were wounded. The Mexicans opened fire on three American immigration officers who discovered the Mexicans fording the Rio Grande. The return fire of the immigration officers apparently wounded one of the three Mexicans wading the river and was answered by riflemen concealed in bushes on the Mexican side. Five inspectors and 100 soldiers of the forty-eighth infantry from El Paso responded to a call for assistance, and for more than an hour the firing continued briskly. Fifty-seven quarts of whisky, abandoned by the smugglers, were discovered at daybreak.

STATUS OF ALIEN LAWS DOUBTFUL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Departments of State and Labor have asked the Department of Justice to determine whether Congress, in repealing war time laws, inadvertently wiped out the statutes under which the government has maintained a check abroad on undesirable aliens seeking to come to this country.

If the laws no longer exist the only means the government has to prevent a flood of undesirables pouring into this country are the immigration laws, which make exclusion possible only at the ports of entry, and fear is expressed that the already congested conditions there will become worse. This situation is expected to result in early reenactment of an immigration restriction law similar to that recently given a pocket veto by former President Wilson.

POLICE CHANGE BY OREGON MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—After spending three weeks at the police headquarters, where a personal study was made of police affairs, Mayor George Baker orders that Chief of Police Jenkins shall henceforth have complete control of the police affairs of Portland. "One of the principal mistakes of the past," says the Mayor, "has been that the Mayor's office and other bodies and organizations have interfered too often with the regulation of the police department. The department is now organized on military lines. By the new report system just adopted, every officer must give a comprehensive report on every case, and the report is not finished until the case is closed."

GLEE CLUB TO FINANCE TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard Glee Club will finance the trip to France which it is soon to take upon the invitation of the French Government. The offer of the French Government to aid in defraying the expenses of the trip has been declined and the \$50,000 necessary will be obtained from the Harvard alumni. Some of the members of the club will pay their own expenses.

COMMITTEE VACANCY FILLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, was selected to fill the Republican vacancy on the Foreign Relations Committee caused by the resignation of Albert B. Fall, now secretary of the Interior Department.

DIVIDED CONTROL OF YAP CABLES

Tentative Agreements Gives Japan Those to Shanghai and Dutch East Indies, United States That Running to Guam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under the tentative decision reached yesterday by the International Communications Conference, in respect of the distribution of the former German cables, the United States will own the line from Guam to Yap, in the Pacific, and the line from New York to Brest, in the Atlantic.

This became known following a conference between Norman H. Davis, American delegate and chairman of the conference, and Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, Japan's delegate to the conference.

Technical reasons prevent immediate official announcement of the agreement. Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador and delegate to the conference, is awaiting the instruction of his government, to give France's assent.

Italy will receive an important link in one of the Azores cables, and England, it is understood, retains the line she diverted from New York and Germany to Canada and Britain. The French allotment is said to be the largest.

Japan obtains the former German cables from Yap to Shanghai and from Yap to the Dutch East Indies. Japan insists upon Japanese operation of the Yap end of the Guam-Yap cable until the status of Yap is disposed of, it is stated, and Holland will operate the Dutch East Indies end of the third cable running from Yap.

The question of Yap's status is differentiated from the cables question in the tentative agreement, although the American position that Yap necessarily must be considered as vital in any communications system in the Pacific is maintained. The communications conference, however, is not taking jurisdiction over the Yap problem, but is leaving that for adjudication by the principal allied and associated powers.

CARACAS HONORS WASHINGTON

CARACAS, Venezuela.—A government decree issued on Thursday gives the name of Washington to an important avenue and orders the building of a new park to be called Washington Park, in which the statue of Washington will be placed. The old Washington Park will be renamed after Henry Clay and the ceremonial incident to the naming of the two parks will be held on April 19, the day the statue of Bolivar, the famous Venezuelan statesman, is to be unveiled in New York.

RENT DECREE DECLARED VOID

LOS ANGELES, California.—The municipal anti-rent profiteering ordinance, designed to limit landlords' might charge to certain percentages of their investments, has been declared unconstitutional by the county court.

COMMITTEE VACANCY FILLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, was selected to fill the Republican vacancy on the Foreign Relations Committee caused by the resignation of Albert B. Fall, now secretary of the Interior Department.

Good shoes are an economy.

It takes some people a long time to learn the truth of the fact that "good shoes are an economy."

Discover this truth for yourself right now, and you'll be the gainer.

Before you do any more experimenting, put HANAN shoes on your feet. Then you'll see that the very best in footwear is by far the most economical in the long run.

Both in "cost per mile" and in "cost for style," such shoes as HANAN'S represent true economy.

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HISTORY AND AIMS OF I. W. W. RECITED

Purpose Is Ultimately to Abolish Wage System and Establish Cooperative or Communist Régime, Says W. D. Haywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The Industrial Workers of the World need no defense."

So, with quiet emphasis, declared William D. Haywood, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday to state the case of the I. W. W.

"Big Bill" Haywood, under indictment with more than a hundred other I. W. W. leaders for alleged violation of the Espionage Act, sat on a stool beside his bed in a little room down on Grove street, and talked for an hour freely and frankly about the organization of which he is virtually head and heart.

"I hardly know where to start in," he began, as he made a fire of newspapers in the grate.

"Why not with a reply to all the charges of disloyalty made against you and the Workers?" proposed his interviewer.

History of I. W. W.

"No," he smiled; "that will come later. First I'd better say something about the beginning of the organization. I'll go slow so that you can take it word for word." Then, leaning forward, with his elbows on his knees and gazing into the flames:

"The I. W. W. is not so old, you know. It was organized in Chicago on June 27, 1905, at a general convention called by a conference which met in January of the same year, when a manifesto was issued, calling attention to the conditions of the workers, and launching this labor organization, with a definite program. This, of course, was to improve the condition of the workers—the working class."

"I think it would be fair to say that the strongest membership of any of the organizations that came to that convention prepared to become a part of the movement; and it was also the guiding force. A strike was then on in Colorado and other mining camps of the West, in which the 'W. F. M.' was involved, and it determined to enlist support stronger than its own membership, and it conceived a world where Labor would be the dominant factor."

"The I. W. W. was the result. Its purpose is not merely to improve the condition of Labor, but ultimately to abolish the wage system and to establish a cooperative or communist system. But we haven't got very far with the program in this country. That doesn't need to be recited."

Bitter Fights Waged

"That the capitalist class recognize what would happen if Labor was organized in one big union of the industries, scientifically coordinated, is shown by the bitter fight with which they have opposed the progress of the I. W. W."

"The I. W. W. has demonstrated the possibility of winning strikes, and against the most gigantic trusts in the country, namely, the steel trust in the strike at McKee's Rocks, the American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and other places, the lumber trust of the northwest, as well as winning the conditions in the mining camps controlled by the copper trust."

"In each one of these battles the capitalists involved resorted to all manner of violence, much of which they attempted to fasten upon the organization. In Lawrence, it was remembered, the American Woolen Company instigated the planting of dynamite, for which John Egan, a resident undertaker, was convicted."

"Another instance of violence, this at the hands of the copper trust, occurred at Bisbee, Arizona, when 1164 miners and sympathizers, most of them members of the I. W. W., were dragged from their homes, rounded up by the sheriff, who had deputized the business men of the town and county, loaded aboard freight cars, shipped away from their homes and families, left stranded on the desert without food or water, and later held for weeks at the military camp of Columbus, New Mexico."

"Many other instances of minor outrages against the organization could be recorded, but these two are sufficient for the occasion of this interview."

Few I. W. W. Strikes During War

Mr. Haywood paused.

"That's about enough, isn't it?" he asked.

And when told that it was not, he resumed:

"Oh, yes; you said something about loyalty. Now it's difficult to understand just what you or anyone else means by loyalty. During the war the I. W. W. had but few strikes, two indeed, while the American Federation of Labor had 8500. If comparisons go for anything it would seem that the I. W. W. was the more loyal of the two organizations."

"The strikes in which the I. W. W. were involved were principally in the copper and lumber industries. The demands of the men employed in these two exceptionally hazardous occupations were for more wages and better conditions. The lumber companies had increased the price of their product from \$100 to \$115 a thousand, while the copper companies were selling the metal for 33 cents instead of 11 cents a pound. The I. W. W. secured a little of what the great profits were making, and here I would call attention to the fact

that the members of the I. W. W. in both fields were producing all the wealth.

"It is true that the membership of the I. W. W. was opposed to war, and with marked emphasis, 'is now, as every sane and reasonable man should be; and we used some time and effort to prevent the preparedness for war. But after war was declared there were thousands of the members of the organization that went to war; and it is significant that the man who carried the most medals of honor for loyalty and bravery was Joe LeMay, a member of the I. W. W.'"

Present Condition of Organization

Again Mr. Haywood paused, saying: "Do you want anything else?"

The interviewer did.

"What is the present condition of the organization now and how is its program being carried on now?"

"During the war period," answered Mr. Haywood, "the I. W. W. was viciously handled by the Department of Justice. This part of the government seemed determined to crush out its life. The halls, offices, headquarters and homes of members were all violently raided, on many occasions. They shook the I. W. W. as bulldozers shake an empty sack, but all of their efforts were impotent and instead of disrupting the organization they welded us more closely together. And while we have many things for which to remember the Wilson-Palmer-Burleson Administration, we are alive, and progress is being made in spite of the terrible conditions of unemployment to be found everywhere. The I. W. W. is regaining its strength and is stronger in purpose than ever."

"It is a momentous fact that the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, which is to hold a convention in Moscow in May of this year, has extended an invitation to the I. W. W. to take part in that congress. The American Federation of Labor has not been invited, which demonstrates to us that the I. W. W. is recognized by the world's greatest labor movement, of which, I hope, the I. W. W. will become an integral part. This is not the Third International of the Communist Party, to which the I. W. W. as a body is not eligible. The council to which I refer is an economic organization to which there will be representatives from all countries. This is the organization toward which Mr. Gompers casts anathema. He has also written a letter withdrawing affiliation with the Amsterdam congress, saying that it is too radical for the A. F. of L. These are but stanzas in Mr. Gompers' swan song. He demonstrated the strength of the A. F. of L. in the last election."

Decision Awaited

Mr. Haywood was then asked concerning the case against him and many other I. W. W. leaders.

"We are patiently awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court," he replied, "in connection with the big Chicago case, where 166 of us were indicted under the Espionage Act. Five counts there were in all, and three of these have been disposed of by the lower courts. The other two, we think, now have no standing, because of the repeal of the espionage law."

"What are the labor conditions in the steel industry?" Mr. Haywood's interviewer asked.

"Generally speaking," he said, "I don't think the conditions have improved much. The strike flattened out entirely. The Interchurch World Movement report will, of course, stand as a monument against the iniquities of the steel trust."

"What was the chief difficulty in the way of a successful strike; why did it flatten out?"

"Because there were too many unions; 24 were involved. Though they had at one time a bank account of \$500,000, they learned that it is impossible to amalgamate men where there is so much division of opinion."

"And how is the industrial union plan progressing in comparison with the craft union?"

"It is gaining here and everywhere. The international council of which I have spoken set forth that the unions united with it must be industrial in form. Already it has 10,000,000 members."

"If the council would reject unions that are not industrial, wasn't it superfluous for Mr. Gompers to reject the council in behalf of the A. F. of L.?"

Mr. Haywood agreed that it was, but added that, of course, some unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. were industrial and were therefore eligible to the council, though the federation as such was not.

"And what is your attitude toward the Russian Soviet Government?"

"As I have said," Mr. Haywood replied, "I hope that the I. W. W. will become part of the international council. Of course I think I speak for the entire organization of the I. W. W. when I say that we heartily endorse the Soviet Republic. It is, you know, the only working-class government in the world."

Lecturer to Yale Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The Harvard University lecturer at Yale for next year will be Prof. Warren M. Persons, according to an announcement made here. Professor Persons was appointed statistician of the Harvard committee on economic research in 1915 and since then has been in charge of the preparation of pamphlets issued by that committee.

HEAVY TRAFFIC PROHIBITED

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The state highway commissioner has issued orders prohibiting traffic by motor vehicles exceeding three tons gross weight on trunk lines, cross-roads, and state aid highways in New Hampshire until the end of the season of soft roads due to the frost coming out of the ground. The order will be withdrawn as soon as conditions permit.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN TEACHERS

Issue of "Equal Pay for Equal Work" in Schools Raised in Discussion of Massachusetts Education Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Elimination of discrimination between men and women teachers with regard to salary paid for the same work, was urged on the ground of essential justice, and opposed by the assertion that it would adversely affect the school system, in a discussion of the so-called "equal pay for equal service" bill, now in the hands of the Committee on Education of the Legislature, at a meeting of the Boston City Federation, the pending measure provides that, "in the establishment of salaries for school-teachers in the city of Boston, there shall be no discrimination based on sex or otherwise, but teachers and principals rendering the same kind and grade of service shall receive equal pay."

Opposition argument was advanced by Joseph L. Powers, representing the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, who asserted that the living expenses of an unmarried woman teacher could not be considered as comparable to those of the majority of men teachers; that the latter have more dependents that are a long-time burden; and that the issue involved in this consideration is fundamental and "essential to the life of a social system of which the family, not the individual, is the basis."

He declared that the passage of the bill would mean scaling down the men's salaries to pay the increase granted to women; would permanently destroy the hope of elementary school-teachers for lessening the gap between their salaries and those of high school-teachers; and would cut down the number of male teachers.

Public Position

From the point of view of the public and the school system, Mr. Powers questioned the phrase, "equal service," asserting that attempting to measure service in terms of scholarship and teaching of lessons is "setting up a standard where no standard is possible." He defined educational service as fundamentally influence and the building and implanting of ideals, in which the male teacher is necessary, adding that the measure would create a single eligibility list from which the highest ranking teacher would be drawn, regardless of sex. Mr. Powers took exception to assertions of the proponents that the equal-pay practice had not driven men out of the teaching profession and interpreted the movement as of Socialistic origin, "making appeal for legislative sanction."

Appearing in reply to the opposition, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, of the School Voters League, declared that the effect of financial discrimination on professional development and efficiency is undeniable. She pointed out that the bill makes no provision for a single eligibility list, and asserted that when salary is regulated on a basis of dependents it becomes a "charitable proposition." Mrs. Fitzgerald said that investigation showed that 70 per cent of the women teachers have dependents, while an investigation of six schools showed that the number of men teachers with dependents was 50 per cent. She declared that the single woman's expenses are high, particularly in view of the position she must maintain.

Aims of Teachers

The men teachers, Mrs. Fitzgerald asserted, are working for a constant increase in the degree of discrimination and therefore are opposing anything, such as the pending bill, which might interfere with their aims. She declared that the influence of women teachers on the pupils is just as important as that of men. Girls' schools, she said, are not reserved entirely for women teachers and principals, although "there is no basis for the assumption that a woman is not capable of the administrative work of a thing even so great as a high school. It makes no difference how able a man teacher is. Mrs. Fitzgerald emphasized he is paid the higher rate merely because he is a man."

"As to the assertion that there are three times as many women seeking school positions as men," Mrs. Fitzgerald concluded, "is a fact the burden of blame for which is on ourselves. We must educate our women up to a sense of a greater responsibility to themselves and to other women. We must do away with the idea that woman is 'cheap labor.'"

OIL MEN SEE NEW OPENING IN MEXICO

GALVESTON, Texas.—A way around Article 27 of the new Constitution of Mexico, which Americans say is confiscatory, has been discussed here by members of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico. A reasonable interpretation of Article 24, which provides in substance that

nothing in the Constitution shall be retroactive to the detriment of any firm or individual, would offset the provisions of Article 27, it was said.

"Such interpretation of Article 24," it is declared, "not only would protect Americans against threatened confiscation of their property, but would mean that thousands of individual Mexican landowners would be considered to own the oil in the subsoil of their holdings."

MINERS UPHOLD PRESENT SCALE

Proposals in Coal Centers to Lower Wages Called Unjust—Leaders Plan Resistance

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Any attempts to reduce wages of coal miners in the United States will be resisted, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared yesterday in announcing that the policy of resistance had been approved by the union's executive board, now in session here. The union miners, it was said, have contracts at present wage scales that continue until March 31, 1922. Wage reductions proposed in Washington, southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee, are regarded as a possible forerunner of similar proposals throughout the country. Mr. Lewis' statement referred specifically to these states, and added a general declaration applying to the coal industry as a whole.

"The United Mine Workers," he said, "has said from the first that it would not permit wage reductions in view of the fact that the great majority of the mine workers are not making more than a living wage as it is."

Mines in Washington State, it was said, have shut down because of the miners' refusal to accept reductions to the wage level of October 31, 1919, or approximately 25 per cent. Regarding this Mr. Lewis said:

"The proposed reduction in Washington will not be permitted. The present agreement will have to stand until it expires by limitation. The same action has been taken as in the case of proposals for reductions in southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The agreement will be protected by the full force of the United Mine Workers."

"And while on this subject," he continued, "I want to go on record as saying that any attempt to reduce the wages of the miners is indefensible. Experience has demonstrated that wage reductions in the coal industry benefit no one; furthermore, the wages now being paid are sufficiently low to allow coal to be produced and sold to the consumer at a reasonable rate in comparison to other commodities and still bring the operators a good profit. The consumer will not have to pay any more than he would if wages were reduced, under the present agreement, because his reduction would not be reflected in the retail price of coal."

BINGHAMTON PAPERS ON OPEN SHOP PLAN

BINGHAMTON, New York.—The Morning Sun resumed publication yesterday after suspension on March 8 when the Binghamton printers declared a strike. The Sun announced that in the future its composing room would be open to any man or woman, boy or girl who desired to learn the printing trade, on knowledge of the trade and desired a position. Special reference was made to world war veterans who had received federal vocational training in printing and who had been unable to obtain positions. The Binghamton Press in its initial issue on Thursday carried a similar announcement.

The striking printers remain firm and continue to issue the Binghamton Advocate each morning.

CAPE COD MOVEMENT STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HYANNIS, Massachusetts.—The first definite movement along extensive lines to promote the interests of Cape Cod was started a few days ago when representatives from the towns all over the Cape, from Marion to Provincetown, organized the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. Among the projects are the forming of a cooperative poultrymen's association and the construction of a landing on the canal for visitors from New York by boat.

GAME PRESERVES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Game sanctuaries would be set aside in several parts of the State under the provisions of an act filed in the House. The act is designed for the preservation and conservation of wild life in the State, and applies to wild birds, inland fish and game, establishing of a reservation being made contingent upon petition of 25 or more interested citizens including a majority of the property owners affected.

PRIMARY LAW SUSTAINED

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The Vermont House has defeated a bill that had been passed by the Senate under which the primary law would be repealed. The vote was 87 to 123.

DRAFT EVADERS LISTS REVISED

Approximately 160,000 Men Liable to Prosecution—Publication of Names to Begin Soon, Adjutant-General Announces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Approximately 160,000 men in the United States are liable to prosecution by the United States Government on the charge of being draft evaders during the world war, according to a statement issued yesterday by Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, adjutant-general of the United States Army.

Final revision of the lists already sent to the adjutant-general's office by the local draft boards has almost been completed, so that it is now anticipated the first list will be published not later than March 31. Prosecutions will then be in order. Succeeding lists will be printed from day to day after the draft board lists have been carefully checked against the records of the War Department, the Navy Department and the Marine Corps. When issued, the lists are to be given wide distribution in order that the names of the alleged deserters may be known to as many people as possible in the communities in which they lived at the time of the draft.

Any man who has reason to believe that he is charged with desertion from the draft, it is pointed out in the statement, may escape the odium of having his name published if he actually is not a deserter, by communicating all the facts in the case to the adjutant-general's office. If a man is convicted of being a draft deserter, he may escape publicity and subsequent arrest by voluntarily surrendering to the military authorities before the lists are published.

In order to assist all officers and others in apprehending deserters, the lists will be furnished to city and county police officials, state officials, to postmasters for posting on the post office bulletin boards, to the Department of Justice for distribution to its field agents, to detective agencies, to the American Legion, and to other patriotic societies.

Expenses not to exceed \$50 to include reimbursement for the amount actually expended, but not to include allowance for service, may be paid to any civil officer or citizen for the apprehension and delivery to the military control of deserters from the selective draft. It is the intention of the Secretary of War, it is stated, to ask Congress when it convenes in April to appropriate a sufficient sum to enable the department to pay the full reward of \$50 for the apprehension and delivery of draft deserters.

The number of cases of desertion originally reported was 489,003. Of that number, however, 151,354 were found to have enlisted in the United States army or those of the Allies, or had been erroneously indicted; 163,735 were apprehended prior to July 15, 1919, and some 13,000 more names have been eliminated from the lists since then, leaving approximately 160,000 names to be published.

WOMEN DEMAND DRY LAWS BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Aroused by open and defiant violation of the liquor laws, the Milwaukee Federation of Church Women, which has a membership of 30,000 distributed among 100 churches, announces a campaign for enforcement.

The Wisconsin League of Women Voters, in its first convention held in Milwaukee, has gone on record as favoring a vigorous movement to clean up roadhouses in Milwaukee and throughout the State. The league adopted resolutions asking women to vote only for men who will promise to fight roadhouse abuses.

PLAN FOR RELIEF OF JEWISH POPULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A commission of 45 Jewish business men representing widely diverse industries throughout the United States will make a six weeks' visit this summer to Poland, Austria and other sections of the war-devastated area, in order to formulate a program to render permanent benefit to the needy Jewish populations of those countries, according to an announcement made by Louis Marshall, chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Each man will place himself at the disposal of the government in the districts to be visited. The members of

PUERTO CORTEZ FINE SHIP-HAVEN

Recent Changes Have Greatly Improved Sea Front of This Ancient Town in Honduras

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Puerto Cortez, Honduras, historically ancient and once commercially antiquated, is being converted rapidly into a modern seaport, with wharves, seawall, warehouses and abundant cargo-handling facilities, according to H. M. Randolph, a British subject who has been in the lumber business in Puerto Cortez for 11 years, and is now returning through New Orleans for a vacation in England. To the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Randolph said:

"It seems almost fanciful that the ancient sea-town of Puerto Cortez, which never has been a port in an adequate sense of the word, should be converted into one of the most modern ship-havens of Central America, but it is true. What, less than a year ago, was a swampy jungle, has been filled in clear down to a new concrete seawall, and a new waterfront town is being built on this filled-in land. A ramshackle wooden dock, with a few rusty rails on it, has been eliminated, and a concrete wharf, 760 feet long, and wide enough to accommodate three lines of railroad, has taken its place."

"This wharf stands on reinforced concrete piling, from 25 to 45 feet in length, and is being covered with a steel shed, which will protect wharf, cargoes, men at work loading and unloading the ships, and railroad engines and cars while at the new dock. The largest Harrison line steamers, which formerly were compelled to lie off and load and unload by lighter, now come up to this wharf and discharge and take on their loads in about one-third of the time formerly required. Bumpers of hard wood, set on strong coil springs, in the outer concrete wall of the dock furnish protection both to the ships and to the new wharf."

"The improvement of the harbor is the result of the taking over by the S. S. Zemurray interests of the National Railroad of Honduras, and the Cuyamel Fruit Company, one of the Zemurray interests, is making improvements to the waterfront. The railroad is being improved for its entire length of 70 miles from Puerto Cortez to Petenrillo, and a roundhouse and electric power plant are being erected."

HAMBURG-NEW YORK SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Passenger and freight service between Hamburg and New York is to be inaugurated by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of Great Britain. There are to be two sailings each month from New York and two from Hamburg, calling at Southampton and Cherbourg. The first ship is expected to call at Cherbourg on May 3.

PATRIA ORDERED TO BOSTON

NEW YORK, New York.—The French steamer Patria, detained at quarantine here since her arrival last Tuesday, has been ordered to Boston to land her third class passengers, because of the crowded condition of New York detention and fumigating quarters.

Y. W. C. A. PROGRAM STANDS UNCHANGED

"Financial Threats" Will Have No Effect on Attitude of Organization Toward Industrial Problems, Says Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—All attacks upon the Young Women's Christian Association because of its industrial program will be ignored, according to information obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from the national headquarters of the association. This program was adopted at the national convention, in April, 1920, after long and thorough consideration and study of industrial problems, and will stand as adopted.

No financial threats will have the slightest influence on the policy of the association, it was declared. The "financial threat" is the construction placed on such letters as that sent out recently by the Employers Association of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to employers' associations in other cities and states, saying that because of information given their members concerning the association's industrial program, which is considered dangerously radical, that organization was unable to raise more than \$90,000 of the \$200,000 fund sought in its recent campaign. This letter says in part:

"On January 12 we issued a bulletin to our members drawing their attention to the industrial program which had been adopted by the Y. W. C. A., a copy of which bulletin was sent to you at the time."

Radicalism in Churches Alleged

"The ladies of the Y. W. were very 'wrothy' over our action, but we told them that we could do nothing unless they would repudiate the action of their national body and promise not to send any of the sums they were raising to the national headquarters, where it would, of course, be used in support of the industrial program which had been adopted and which we believed to be detrimental to our American institutions."

"The dangerous attitude of some of our religious and quasi-religious institutions is one of the most serious things we have to face at present. Unless these of our members who are connected with the various churches of the country protest in vigorous fashion against the radicalism which is creeping into our church bodies the result will be extremely grave. Religious bodies can hardly expect us to give them money for the purpose of manufacturing weapons with which to destroy industry."

Support May Be Withdrawn

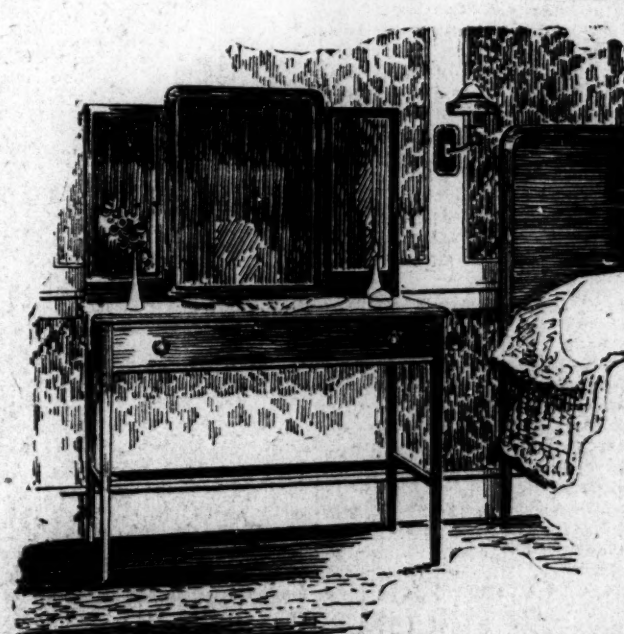
"We presume you have seen a copy of the February 1 issue of Industry, which outlines the radical nature of the literature with which the young minds of the members of the Y. W. C. A. are being brought into contact through the industrial department of that institution."

"The radical and Bolshevist elements in the churches seem to be cooperating through the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and many of our members are expressing themselves as determined to discontinue financial support of their respective churches unless they would withdraw all moral and financial support from the Federal Council."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," industrial as well as any other kind."

Officials at the association headquarters here decline to notice such attacks by answering them. The association is described as a Christian organization, which has taken what it believes to be a Christian stand, and is not attacking any class in its program.

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GERMANY GETS BIG CONTRACT IN SPAIN

German Firms Cause a Stir by Capturing Contracts for Building of Locomotives for Use on Spanish Railways

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—A remarkable amount of gossip is being spoken, written and telegraphed concerning the latest sensation, as it really is, in the international, commercial and industrial world, which is the capture by German firms of the contracts for the building of locomotives for the Spanish railways, of which there are 113 required. Not all of this gossip is so well informed and accurate as it might be, and it is well to state the facts of the case as they are now provided, the authority being official.

Some of the statements that have appeared in the foreign newspapers about the quotations made by German and other contractors are sufficiently absurd. The success of Germany in the matter has naturally caused much astonishment and has given rise to many conjectures. People here, as well as elsewhere, are asking themselves and others where Germany is getting all the railway material from which to fulfill such contracts, while at the same time she represents to the Allies in the matter of the claims that are made upon her that she has an intense shortage. It is surmised that Germany desires, with the exercise of the utmost ingenuity on her part, to get rid of this material in this way as the Allies should call for it.

No Favoritism Shown

Germany in making the tenders gave an extraordinary amount of latitude to the Spanish purchasers in regard to various points, and was willing that payment should take place either in marks or pesetas. There has naturally been much discussion concerning the chances of movement of the mark during the period at the end of which the locomotives must be paid for. A suggestion has been made that favoritism has been shown in some quarters toward Germany in the matter of the tenders, and that the government, or to be more exact the Ministry of Public Works, since the government was lending the railway companies the money with which to buy these goods, and by a royal decree that was issued some time ago, granting the loan, this was stipulated.

The adjudicating authority was anything, stricter in regard to the German tenders than others, since there were natural fears about the fulfillment of the undertaking to deliver within a fixed period, and likewise upon the quality of the goods. England or the United States would have had the contracts if their tenders had been anything like as good as those of the Germans; the truth is they were not. How Germany does it is her affair; what she is obviously trying to do with this contract is to establish herself well for a beginning in the foreign market for big goods, and with this object is prepared to make every possible effort—perhaps sacrifice—believing that it will afterward be repaid many times over.

Consternation Abroad

And perhaps in this matter Germany is right. Intelligence has been received in Madrid of astonishment, not to say consternation, in some foreign states at this issue of the competition, but in Madrid there is perhaps a little surprise also that foreign contractors did not make some great effort, especially in the matter of time for delivery, in which they conspicuously failed.

The locomotives are to be of various types and sizes; they are for various Spanish railway companies, the Norte coming first in all considerations, and the contracts were all made at once. On the other side several groups of German firms were in the competition and they had carefully arranged matters with the German Government and their banks also. The Banco Aleman Transatlantico de Madrid and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin were closely interested. There was evidently that careful organization which, it must be said, has been conspicuous of German effort in Spain in times gone by.

Contracting by Kilograms

The determination of the contracts was made in the first place by the Minister of Public Works, and then first to be made was one for 60 locomotives for the Norte company. The German tenders were not absolutely the lowest, but on all points together they were the best, according completely with the time limit and giving the most substantial guarantees. The Société Franco-Belge de Material de Chemins de Fer offered to provide 25 locomotives at 7.51 francs the kilo for the engine and 4.30 the kilo for the tender. All the quotations were necessarily made in this form, so much the kilo, with a distinction made between the engine and the tender, and some of the statements that have been published in foreign places, stating quotations for complete locomotives, are obviously wrong in the circumstances. The Belgian quotation just referred to meant in pesetas 4.05 for the engine and 2.50 for the tender. The French and English quotations were substantially higher.

The German quotations varied between 4.40 the kilo for the engine, with 3.00 the kilo for the tender, and 3.75 and 2.50 respectively. As stated, the guarantee of delivery within seven or eight months practically settled it. Firms in other foreign countries than Germany found difficulty in giving such guarantees, and asked for more

time, though one British firm was willing to undertake to complete the orders in the period specified. With the Germans the delivery was secured by the association of no fewer than 16 firms, of which six or seven offered themselves as special guarantors. Besides this there was the assistance and guarantee of the government, which, in addition to undertaking that the contracting firms should not be wanting in raw material, pledged itself to meet all charges and fines in the unlikely event of the goods not being delivered to time.

Terms of the Contract

A notice in the official Gaceta now gives the details of the first contracts. It states that for the supply of 15 locomotives, series 400, with their respective tenders, the quotation of the Linke Hofmann firm of Breslau is accepted at the price of 3.35 pesetas the kilo for the empty locomotive and 2.50 for the tender. With the acceptance the obligation is imposed that 10 of these locomotives must be delivered on the Spanish railway system at Irún in seven months from the date at which the contract is signed, and the other five a month later. Payment of 90 per cent of the full price of each engine will be made on its arrival in Spain, and the remaining 10 per cent on its final and official acceptance. As to guarantee of the fulfillment of the work, the Linke Hofmann firm would, on the signing of the contract, give a note for the deposit of 10 per cent of the full value of the contract either through a Spanish bank or through the Banco Aleman Transatlantico de Madrid and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin jointly, this to be returned on the delivery of the last locomotive in Spain.

Of the same series, 10 more locomotives, with their tenders, are ordered from the Hannoverische firm of Hannover, with the obligation to deliver the first five of them on the Spanish railway at Irún within seven months of the signing of the contract and the five others one month later, all the other conditions being identical with those specified in the first contract. For 15 locomotives of the series 4000 the quotation is accepted of the firm of Henschel & Son of Cassel at the price of 4.02 pesetas the kilo for the empty engine and 2.50 pesetas the kilo for the tender, with the obligation of delivery at Irún of the first five within seven months, the second five one month later, and the third five a month after that, the other conditions the same as before. The announcement in the Gaceta covers the advance to the Norte company of the sums required for the payment for the engines when they shall be due, the figures being mentioned, and the import dues included.

A Curious Point

Contracts are also being made for railway wagons, and in this matter there is a rather curious point to note. Spanish firms came into this competition, but their tenders were high, nothing less than 12,000 pesetas being quoted. An Austrian firm tendered 11,000 pesetas and a French firm 20,000 francs. There were two German tenders, one for 193,500 marks and the other for 95,000 marks, but there was an addition to these quotations which has passed almost unperceived and which is the curious point to which reference has been made.

Germany is losing no time in saddling the buyers and consumers with the export tax which at the time of these tenders was first being announced as a proposal for a levy on her by the Allies for reparation dues. To the sums of the German tenders thus quoted there were added 2500 pesetas in the case of the first tender and 1500 in that of the second as "supplement" for the 12 per cent export tax. This is a procedure which will cause much international excitement when it is known and appreciated, since it is evident that Germany intends to make the neutral consumers pay the tax.

POLES HAVE VOTED FOR SECOND CHAMBER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The constituent Parliament voted in favor of a second chamber at the second reading in spite of the opposition of the Left parties. The composition of the Senate has been voted as follows: The Senate to be composed of members elected in the provinces (voivodeships) by integral universal suffrage. Each province constitutes an electoral district; the number of mandates to the Senate to be in the proportion of one to four of the mandates to the Diet.

The right of voting is granted to all who have completed 30 years of age and have lived at least a year in the given electoral district. All citizen electors who have completed 40 years of age are eligible as members. Persons in active military service are eligible under the same conditions. The article was accepted by a majority of 37 votes. Article 35 of the Constitution has been passed by vote in the Polish Parliament at the second reading. The following is the text of the article: "Every new law voted by the Diet will be submitted to examination by the Senate. If the Senate raises no objection to the law adopted by the Diet, during a lapse of 30 days from the time of its submission to the Senate, the President of the republic can decree the publication of the law before the 30 days have elapsed."

"If the Senate decides to introduce modifications in the law adopted by the Diet, or to reject it, it must inform the Diet within a maximum of 30 days and send it back to the Diet during the following 30 days with the modifications it proposes. If the Diet votes for the modifications proposed by the Senate by an ordinary majority, or if it rejects them, the President of the republic will decree the publication of the law according to the text fixed by the second vote of the Diet."

AGRICULTURE AS A UNIVERSITY STUDY

Systematic Work of British Colleges Has Resulted in the Formation of New Profession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England.—Denmark, in her years of agricultural reconstruction some 50 years ago, developed her policy on two main lines, namely, the establishment of the cooperative system and the encouragement of agricultural education. The flourishing condition of Danish farming today is adequate proof of the soundness of this early policy. Similarly, it is felt much can be done toward reconstructing British agriculture on sound lines by technical education.

Comparatively speaking, agriculture has only recently taken its place as a regular course of study at British universities. The majority of the agricultural schools have only been established during the last 30 years. That the Ministry of Agriculture is now fully alive to the importance of the subject is illustrated by the financial assistance that it has given to former service men, who wish to attend agricultural colleges. At the present time these institutions are crowded to overflowing. Thus, in a few years time, Great Britain is likely to possess a considerably larger number of trained agriculturists than has been the case during recent years.

Farmers' Prejudice

It is of the utmost importance that the greatest possible benefit should be derived from this stimulus which has been given to agricultural education. The systematic establishment and work of the colleges has, practically speaking, resulted in the formation of a new profession. Moreover, that profession has had considerable difficulty in obtaining general recognition—particularly from the farming community. The English farmer, as a general rule, is opposed to any innovation. When chemists and botanists first began to apply their knowledge to agricultural problems, the farmer was exceedingly sceptical of their recommendations. In some cases, it must be admitted, this scepticism was justifiable. Early agricultural scientists were somewhat liable to base their recommendations wholly upon laboratory results without reference to ordinary practical experience. In many cases, undoubtedly, the agricultural scientist led the farmer astray—with the unfortunate result that the farmer became opposed to the introduction of agricultural science.

Happily, today, this prejudice is very largely disappearing. To a considerable extent, this change is due to the many benefits the farmer has received from the agricultural scientist. The introduction of many artificial fertilizers, the means of avoiding and destroying fungoid pests, and the invention of the tractor, the harrow, the reaper, and the threshing machine, have proved to the farmer the value of the teaching. Moreover, today, the agricultural scientist as a rule is better acquainted with ordinary farming conditions; consequently, modern scientific recommendations are made with a more sympathetic regard for the practical difficulties with which the farmer has to contend than was the case some years ago. The appointment of county agricultural organizers who have had both scientific training and farming experience, has recently done much toward creating this improved understanding.

Value of the Training

It is felt that any misunderstanding, which may still exist in this direction, is likely to solve itself automatically. Before the war, the opponents of agricultural education frequently pointed out how few students at agricultural colleges actually became farmers. This was largely true. It must be remembered, however, that the number of students at such colleges was small and that, as a rule, they could obtain remunerative agricultural posts abroad after completing their training, and in consequence farming in this country did not appeal to them very strongly. The increasing number of past students of agricultural colleges who are now farming successfully in England tends to remove any doubts, that may still exist, of the value of the training provided at British agricultural colleges.

The large number of students at such colleges will undoubtedly result in many more of them becoming practical farmers than has been the case in the past. It is with this object in view that many men have obtained farming experience before entering upon the more theoretical and scientific work undertaken at an agricultural college. The probability that a large number of such men will shortly become practical farmers is a matter of great importance in view of the present period of reconstruction in the industry. It appears evident that, however important questions of organization and administration may be, the key to progress must always rest with the farmer himself. This being the case, the present development in technical education will, it is considered, exert a most beneficial influence on British agriculture by the improvement it will effect in the personnel of the farming community.

FRENCH ADVOCATE CANCELLING OF DEBTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Raphael Georges Levy, a senator who is recognized to be one of France's most distinguished financiers, the author of several interesting works, including his recently published "Initiation Financière," and a reply to Maynard Keynes' book, has been expressing himself with regard to the cancellation of debts. He considers that interrelated debts are largely responsible for the general financial difficulty. They result in depreciated

exchanges and make the restoration of normal trading conditions impossible. The United Kingdom borrowed £242,000,000 from the United States. France borrowed \$208,000,000 from the United Kingdom, and in addition obtained £550,000,000 from America. The figures for Italy though smaller are not dissimilar, and Russia was a great borrower from England and from France. He called attention to the comparative immunity of America and the development of her foreign trade. If she abandoned her claims she would lose nominally £1,800,000,000 while England would lose about half that amount. In this reckoning it would seem that whereas the Senator has included Russia's debt in the American sacrifice, he has not done so for the British sacrifice. Whether his calculations are right or wrong, they do not, however, affect his general argument.

He contends that it is mere justice to pool expenses. There should be some proportionate sharing of the cost of war. If this were done England and America instead of being creditors would actually be debtors. The burden of the war presses most heavily on France which has to repair the enormous battlefields. That there should be such a settling up, though ideally called for, is perhaps too much to expect, but it is not in his opinion too much to expect a cancellation of debts. In any case it is hard to see how France can acquire herself a new credit by the effect of depressing her finances, and reducing her prospects of speedy recovery. For the creditor countries the cancellation of debts would economically be an excellent thing. They would actually gain by it. While the present conditions prevail it will be impossible for Europe to take American goods in the quantities that would otherwise be received and there results for America overproduction, consequent unemployment, and disastrous derangement of the economic machine. The dollar at 15 francs or 30 lire does not benefit America. On the contrary it may prove to be a dangerous state of affairs.

Altogether the European countries owe each other and America nearly £4,000,000,000 or \$16,000,000,000. It is an enormous sum and unless it is subjected to a compromise, an arrangement for cancellation of debts will remain like a millstone round the neck of Europe. Georges Levy is not alone in his advocacy of a revision or an annulment of debts all round. It is advocated by all financial experts on this side, not only because their countries are directly interested, but on general economic grounds. It is, however, no wished to link cancellation of debts to America with the cancellation of British debt. It is probable that soon after Mr. Harding takes up office there will be a special commission sent out to America to discuss the whole matter. The financial solidarity of the Allies and of the United States has been proclaimed on many occasions. It is on this solidarity of interests that the Allies rely for her financial rehabilitation.

BRITAIN TO PROTECT CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—The Key Industries bill to be put before Parliament at an early date as one of the first government measures of the session, has received the approval of the Cabinet. Sir Robert Horne will introduce the measure to the House. Fine chemicals are to be included in the bill on the ground of the necessity for safeguarding in this country an industry which was vital to the winning of the war. The government places great importance upon the development of chemical science and its application to industry. The German Government is determined to spare no effort to recover Germany's position as leader in the world's chemical industry. The position of manufactured potash products in the new bill is not yet determined.

Raw potash, being a heavy chemical and essential to agriculture, is to be placed into the category without restriction, but manufactured products of which potash is the basis are being carefully considered. It is felt that, in view of the expense of providing the essential equipment for potash manufacture during the war, this young and promising British industry should be safeguarded.

LANDS EXCHANGED FOR PARK PROPERTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop estate voted recently to accept the offer of the Territorial Government to exchange lands in the district of Kau, island of Hawaii, for property which the estate owns within the boundaries of the Kilauea national park area.

In exchange for the land in the park area, comprising about 170 acres, the estate will receive approximately 2700 acres of sugar cane and pasture land. These are the last of the Kilauea lands which the territory will acquire for subsequent transfer to the United States Government. When all transfers have been completed, the Kilauea National Park, having as its chief asset the active volcano of Kilauea, will become a reality.

PARK WITH ONLY ONE TREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The city of Visalia, California, has the smallest park in the country if not in the world officially dedicated and named. It is called Askin Park, after a former mayor of the city, whose wife was appointed the official custodian. The park is surrounded by a concrete curb. In its center stands a majestic oak tree, and to save it in tree, at the time of grading Main street, the plot of ground about its base was made a public park.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY STUDIED

Allies Informed the Chief Causes Are Loss of Industrial Areas and High Cost of Foodstuffs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The chief advantage which has accrued from the allied questionnaire, the document submitted to the German representatives at Brussels by the allied delegates, to which attention has been drawn in previous dispatches, is that it has provoked in the answers made by the German Government a mass of vital material and statistics which throw a vivid light upon Germany's present financial and economic situation. Much information, for example, about the state of the German railway system is contained in the answer of the German Government to the following question—number 27 on the allied list:

"Compare the actual state both as regards numbers and condition of Germany's rolling stock now, last year, the year 1913. Give separate lists for the locomotives and railway wagons."

The German answer is as follows:

	April 1913	April 1920	October 1920
Locomotives	29,494	34,500	30,000
Passenger cars	15,000	21,000	20,000
Goods cars	546,881	728,000	648,800

It is emphasized that a much higher proportion of the rolling stock is now in urgent need of repairs as compared with 1913. For example: 11,315 locomotives, 9000 goods cars and 75,000 passenger cars, although most of them are still in use, are in a very bad condition. In reply to another question dealing with the German railway system, the German Government mentions that the loss of the railways has been largely caused by the enormous cost of the reparations already carried out to the rolling stock. Close on 9,000,000,000 marks have been spent on the construction of new locomotives intended to replace those which in accordance with the peace treaty terms Germany was compelled to hand over to the Allies. The cost of replacement to rolling stock is estimated at 3,000,000,000 marks.

War Blamed

What are chief causes of unemployment in Germany? Such was another question which provoked some interesting information in reply. "The present unemployment in Germany," replies the German Government, "is due in part to causes which date from the war and the first months after the armistice. Many industries took a long time to recover from the stagnation which then prevailed, a recovery which was hindered to a considerable extent by the lessened capacity for work of many workers due to unemployment, a factor which particularly kept back the output of the mines."

"Other causes of the slow revival of industry were the loss of important industrial areas through the Versailles Treaty and the practical cessation of Germany's export and import trade through the surrender of its merchant shipping. It is quite true that, as compared with the date when the armistice was signed the quantity of raw materials needed for German industry has improved and so far as the export trade is concerned the low level of the German exchange has constituted an advantage. As against those considerations must be placed, however, two factors which came into effect about the spring of 1920 and have reduced to a considerable extent the activities of many factories—namely the difficulty of raising new capital and the declining purchasing power of the German population."

It is explained that the lack of new capital urgently needed to extend and modernize factories, as well as to undertake vital repairs to existing buildings, has resulted in many cases in the actual closing down of works. "The second factor," continues the German Government, "particularly threatens the output of goods for home consumption. The costs of the imported foodstuffs due to the low state of the German exchange is responsible for the constantly decreasing 'real' income of the German people, a fact which means that less money is available for the purchase of goods manufactured for the home market."

European Markets Lost

"To these difficulties must be added the loss of the east European markets which were of such vital importance to Germany, the loss of Germany's overseas business connections and the world-wide market stagnation. Under the pressure of increased prices the wages and the costs of production are rising with the result that, as the experience of the spring of 1920 showed, any improvement in the German exchange means the handicapping of German trade in foreign markets and incidentally, as then happened, the closing of many factories. In face of the factors thus enumerated the fact

that the unemployed in Germany are not greater, offers the chief reason for surprise. Unemployment in Germany, it is explained, which was extremely high after the armistice, declined during the period between February, 1919, and June, 1920, but is now beginning to increase again. It is mentioned that according to the official figures available the number of Germans in receipt of unemployment pay is 400,000, but that in reality the total is at least double that figure. "But even that doubled figure," adds the German Government, "gives only an inadequate idea of the loss of unemployment in Germany because 20 per cent is therein taken of the partial unemployment which exists on a vast scale."

BRITISH DOMINIONS' ANSWER TO LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The appointment of Winston Churchill as Secretary of State for the Colonies in London has been regarded without enthusiasm by public men in New Zealand. Mr. Churchill is a very active man, with a passion for doing things and a fondness for making clever speeches. The Government of the Dominion may have much personal admiration for him, but the qualities that go to the making of a good Colonial Secretary include caution and discretion. Events may prove, of course, that Mr. Churchill understands this and is not going to depart from the policy of his predecessors in office.

Mr. Churchill is reported to have made a reference to problems arising from administration of former German territory by the dominions under the mandate system. The Dominion governments are said to not regard themselves as being responsible to the British Government for the operation of the mandates. Australia and South Africa, indeed, have taken their mandates for the control of German New Guinea and of German Southwest Africa direct from the allied powers, that is, from the Peace Conference. New Zealand chose to take the mandate for Western Samoa through the British Government, but the annual reports required of the dominions, concerning the administration of the territories and the welfare of the native populations, have to be submitted to the League of Nations, not to the British Government.

New Zealand's High Commissioner in London, Sir James Allen, has proposed that the dominions ought not to be required to deal with the Colonial Office at all. The Colonial Office at present is the channel of communication between the Dominion governments and the British Government, but this arrangement dates from the days when the dominions were mere colonies, without the status of nations. Sir James Allen's idea is that the dominions should be linked with Britain through a special department in London or through the Privy Council, a body which is capable of infinite adaptation. The leading overseas statesmen of the Empire are members of the Privy Council already. This is one of the matters that will be raised at the imperial conference to be held about the middle of the present year.

GERMAN STEAMERS FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Former enemy steamers, which are offered for disposal by Lord Inchcape, including 14 cargo steamers taken in prize and ranging in deadweight capacity from 500 to 6000 tons, are open for purchase by the Allies, neutral or British nationals. Among 74 steamers offered for sale to British nationals only are the Bremen, Cap Polonio and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and three new steamers, the Tirpitz, Wadal and Munchen, of which the last-named is nearing completion in Germany. The list includes also the motor-auxiliary training ship, the Grossherzog Friedrich Augustus, of 1800 tons gross register, built in 1914.

European Markets Lost

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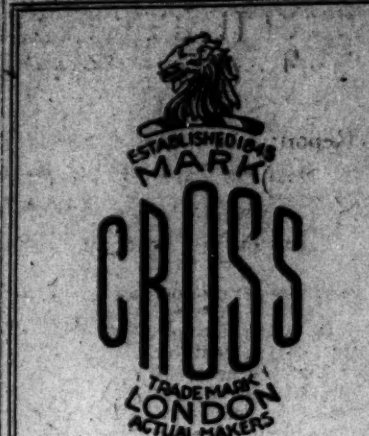


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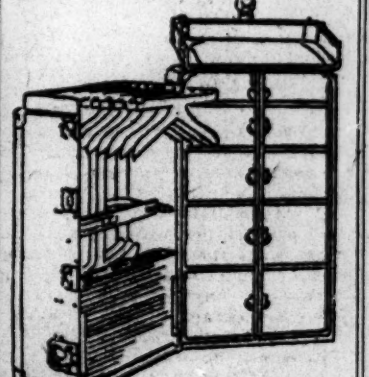
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Dealers Throughout the World

IRISH TEACHERS ASK FOR QUICK ACTION

Report Urges That Immediate Steps Be Taken if Educational Collapse Is to Be Averted—Demand for Higher Salaries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The official report of the conference of Irish intermediate teachers of all sections and creeds, held in Dublin in January, has just been sent to the Chief Secretary. This report is insistent upon the need for immediate action if educational collapse in Ireland is to be averted, and shows that before the war Irish intermediate education was greatly handicapped by want of funds, and the salaries paid were totally inadequate. In 1903 the average salary of assistant masters in 70 intermediate schools was £23 6s. 7d. and in 47 schools the average salary of assistant mistresses was £18 2s. 7d. per annum. Matters were slightly improved by the "Burrell" grant, but still in 1917-18 the average annual salaries of lay assistants in (Roman) Catholic schools was £131 for men, and £99 for women; and in (non-Roman) Catholic schools was £171 for men, and £100 for women. Since 1918 there have been further grants which, however, have not been yet fully distributed. Had this been done the salaries of registered teachers would have been increased by about £50 per annum, leaving them still much below those of secondary teachers in England.

All grade of teachers were paid war bonuses except those under the Irish Intermediate Board. The passing of Mr. Fisher's Education Bill in 1919 made such substantial improvements in the salaries of teachers in England, that Irish teachers went in great numbers to take up work across the Channel. Consequently, an unfortunate crisis has resulted in spite of the heroic efforts made by the Irish teachers to avoid it. In order to carry on and to keep up the standard of education, they increased the school fees and raised the salaries, but with all this debt became inevitable. Teachers who resigned were difficult to replace, the standard gradually became lowered, many schools have already been closed down, and from day to day the situation grows more serious. Irish intermediate teachers, therefore, feel that it is incumbent upon the government to fulfill its many promises to them. The salaries of primary teachers, since they were increased last autumn, are now much better than those of the intermediate teachers.

The resolutions passed at the conference were apparently reasonable, and one proposed that the scale of salaries formulated for England and Wales, "not teachers' in secondary schools, should be applied to Irish intermediate schools; that the minimum salary for an assistant master and mistress be fixed at £240 and £225 respectively, rising by annual increments of £15 to £500 and £400; that the number of teachers should not exceed one for every 20 pupils; that the cost of the intermediate system, hitherto defrayed by the Irish intermediate funds, should be paid by the Treasury, thus setting a sum free to be added to the grants distributed to schools; and that the provision of the School Teachers Superannuation Act be extended to Irish intermediate schools. The extra grants thus demanded from the Treasury, inclusive of the cost of administration of the intermediate education, would be covered by sums from £200,000 to £350,000, and the report of the conference shows that there is a sum available for Irish education of £500,000 over and above the amount actually voted within the last year.

In support of the findings of the conference the intermediate board at a recent meeting passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the present crisis in Irish secondary education, the government was urged to make an additional grant to enable the schools to augment the salaries of assistant teachers. Further, that the sums announced in Parliament to be available for Irish education should "forthwith be applied to Irish educational purposes without prejudice to future legislation."

Irish Secretary's Objection
Dismay has been caused in educational circles by Sir Hamar Greenwood's reply to a letter from the committee appointed by the conference of intermediate teachers asking him to receive a deputation. He told them that since they "are not in the direct employment of the state" he cannot see that any advantage would be gained by granting their request. This, in spite of the fact that on various occasions he expressed concern at the condition of intermediate education in Ireland and had actually requested that a deputation, representative of all sections of the teaching profession, might wait upon him later. Answering his objection, the committee pointed out that although intermediate schools are under state control, the rules and program of the board are annually approved by the Lord Lieutenant and by Parliament; grants are voted by Parliament in the same way as for English secondary schools and distributed under rules drawn up by the Viceroy. The principal grievance to be put forward by the deputation was with reference to the salaries of intermediate teachers, which are very much lower than those paid to their English colleagues, while there is no scale of pensions for secondary teachers in this country.

Plight of Colleges
The plight of the training colleges is no less serious, notwithstanding that last June Sir Hamar Greenwood, when receiving a representative deputation, agreed that the training colleges could not carry on unless the capital grants were increased to meet the

general rise in prices, and the salaries of the college staffs raised. Seeing that government grants have at no time been sufficient to pay the colleges' many accounts, matters have been rapidly growing worse, and the managers now find themselves unable to repair their buildings, to buy necessary equipment, or to pay their teachers adequately. Hence the present difficulty in procuring efficient teachers.

The deputation from the colleges asked that the grants should be increased annually to £100 for each man, and £95 for each woman student. Nothing came of the June interview, and in January last the deputation was informed that a government decision had not yet been arrived at. Pressure is now being brought to bear upon the Chief Secretary to grant even a temporary measure of relief pending the establishment of the Irish parliaments.

WHY FARMERS ASK LOWER TARIFFS

As Canadian Wheat Is Sold in World Market Agriculturists Would Also Buy There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The viewpoint of the western farmer was plainly put before the eastern business men when T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' Party in the House of Commons, delivered an address to the Canadian Club of Montreal on "Some Canadian Problems." Mr. Crerar defended the farmer against the charge of revolutionary radicalism; pronounced protection to be unsound; and urged the extension of Canada's commerce to the countries of the outside world, especially to the United States. "Let me first draw attention to what I think is a mistaken notion in certain parts of Eastern Canada," said Mr. Crerar, "and that is that the western farmer in his views upon the tariff seeks to disrupt the existing condition of affairs overnight and get off to an entirely free trade basis. That is altogether a mistake and no one has ever suggested it. There is a current idea that some people are afraid to go to bed for fear that they may awaken next morning to see a vast army of farmers following a red flag, to upset all the existing institutions of the country. That, however, is a very great mistake. I think I am well within the mark in saying that there is no portion of the Canadian community that is so settled and steady as the agricultural portion of this country; and there is a very natural reason for it, which lies in this fact, that the farmer, the man who works upon the land, is in the happy position of being both a capitalist and a laborer.

Protection Thought Unsound
"I think there is a very natural reason for the viewpoint held by the western farmer, and not only by him, but by the farmers of Canada as a whole. The farmer believes that protection as a principle in our fiscal policy is unsound; but while he believes that, he does not desire to overturn everything overnight. Why does he hold that view? In the first place he realizes that his products cannot possibly find a complete market within the borders of the Dominion. Take wheat: Our western prairies produce 250,000,000 bushels in a normal year. By the time we have doubled our population, our western plains will be producing 500,000,000 bushels; while there are those who believe that we shall see our country producing 750,000,000 bushels, or even 1,000,000,000 a year. That being the case, the farmer in the west naturally asks what market is open to him for his wheat. Prices are fixed in competition with the open markets of the world, the Argentine, Australia, and Russia, when the last was a producing country.

The same is true in respect to live stock. We produce annually on the farms of Canada beyond what we can possibly consume. The same applies to dairy produce. Prior to the war, we exported in cheese alone 180,000,000 to 190,000,000 pounds a year to outside markets. The farmer is in this position, that the prices of the essential articles that he produces are fixed in the markets of the world; consequently, he thinks it only a fair deal that he should have an opportunity to buy the equipment necessary for his production in open competition in the world.

Broader Markets Asked
"May I say to this audience of business men, that this country will never grow rich, in the full and complete sense of the word, by trade within its own boundaries. We have got to extend our commerce to the outside countries of the world. Practically the whole of the agricultural population, who have given intelligent thought to this question are imbued with this idea, that our fiscal policy should be based upon considerations that will encourage the natural industries of the country, industries based upon the natural resources of the country, and that we should endeavor to extend our trade to the other nations of the world in every legitimate way."

In advocating the opening up of broader markets, Mr. Crerar went on to urge the extension of trade in the most friendly way possible with the United States, urging that European conditions would remain unsettled for years to come. "I for one want to see manufacturers established in Canada," he said. "I recognize that no country can be a totally one-sided country; it must have a full range of development. I think perhaps the difference between my protectionist friends and myself in that respect is as to the means by which we will get to that goal, and in respect to our manufacturing industries there are many things that could be done to assist us." Mr. Crerar suggested the sending of emissaries from the Department of Trade and Commerce into the United States, since that country had its trade agents in Canada.

ENGLAND IS FACING WAGES REDUCTION

Labor Is on Edge, Keenly Alert to Meet Next Attack on Its Standard of Living and Ready to Resist to the Last Penny

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Looked at purely from the point of view of conflict between employers and trade unions, matters, at the time of writing, are much quieter than has been the case for months past. The shipbuilding and ship-repairing joiners' strike remains unsettled, with not the slightest indication of hope of a settlement; indeed, at no time since negotiations were broken off and the march out taken has there been one gleam of light that would encourage the belief that an understanding was within easy and measurable reach.

In many respects, the joiners' dispute is the most obstinate that has revealed itself to the analysis of the observing student of industrial turmoil over a long period of years, due, of course, to the unprecedented position in which woodworkers in the building trades find themselves, because of the appalling need for houses. It is a fruitful if not hopeful pastime—that of being wise after the event—of pointing out the futility of a policy when disaster has overtaken it; but the situation was analyzed in these columns by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the first days of the dispute, when the opinion was expressed that the decision of the employers to reduce wages was ill-judged.

The evil effects of the dispute upon other trades are now asserting themselves malignantly upon the imagination of the engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights and other kindred callings. Two large ships requiring reconditioning, involving an expenditure of about £45,000 each, which would give employment to thousands of Poplar's workless, have left the Thames for continental ports, while a similar condition is reported from Southampton, where an even greater expenditure of money was necessary for the conversion and the refitting of a Cunarder.

Strikers Building Houses

As has been pointed out to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, what has happened is that practically the whole of the strikers have gone on to the building of houses, where there is still a great demand for skilled mechanics; so great in fact that the problem of meeting the demand has been subject matter for negotiation over a long and painful period between the building trade unions and the Ministry of Labor. It would appear that the latter is no nearer obtaining the consent of the unions to the introduction of former service men as dilutees than they were 12 months ago when the matter was first mooted. The community (and particularly the working class community, and probably trades unionists at that) are meanwhile crying aloud for house accommodation. It would be difficult to find any section of workers, other than building trades, who would not agree that the latter had behaved rather shabbily, who had not taken the fullest opportunity of securing every ounce of advantage from the people's needs. Some kind of justification is attempted by recalling the action of building employers before the war, when the workers were locked out for months, but the present policy does not hit the "capitalist" who builds houses so much as the worker who is anxiously waiting to live in one.

An Obvious Sop
One would have been better pleased if the government had followed up the declaration to pursue its policy of placing trained former service men on to the building of houses, with or without the assistance of the unions, with greater earnestness. Instead of which it was calmly proposed to grant the unions £5 for every trainee introduced, an obvious sop for which little can be said in defense. If, as it is claimed, and rightly, that as the result of the training given at the government instruction factories the former service men can be regarded generally as fairly efficient craftsmen, there appears to be no great need for such a concession. The part of union workmen; a careful selection and judgment in placing the higher skilled on the best class of work should be sufficient.

Then, again, there is the proposal to build concrete houses, the greater proportion of which could be executed with semi-skilled workmen; in fact the bricklayers, who are responsible for most of the opposition and have revealed the greatest obstinacy in regard to any suggestions for getting over the difficulties, are almost completely eliminated. Neither is the government entirely freed from blame; delay, uncertainty and inability to sanction the schemes of local administrative authorities have only too frequently been obscured by directing attention to the selfishness of the operative builders.

Labor on Edge

Board of Trade figures show the unemployment curve as still with an upward tendency, while even in the case of thousands of other workers the slump has taken such an effect that the specter of unemployment is thrown vividly forward as on a screen. Added to which is the now fairly universal feeling expressed by employers that with the present high wages business is practically impossible. Labor is on edge, keenly alert to meet the next attack upon its standard of living, determined to resist to the last penny in the union coffers.

Among employers, while all are

agreed that wages costs must be appreciably reduced, there is by no manner of means unanimity as to the policy to be followed to achieve the end in view. Lord Weir, although emphasizing over a period of months a reduction in labor costs, favors, if one reads him rightly, greater intensification of production, a greater output for the present wages, rather than a reduction in wages itself. The noble lord has laid about the trades unions

with a merry zest, furnishing figures with regard to his own works at Cathcart, Glasgow, in justification for the assertion that in a matter of output there was much to be desired.

Looked at impartially, however, his greatest indictment is against the employers, whom he urges to adopt modern methods in the place of the antiquated processes now in operation. It is close on two years ago since the correspondent of The Christian Sci-

ence Monitor pointed out in these notes that probably a majority of British engineers had "never seen the modern machine tools outside the pages of an engineering journal." It would appear that the charge still holds good, a great many employers still following the policy of their forbears in that when economies have to be effected, the first, the most simple—indeed the only—plan is to make a frontal attack upon wages.

REVOLT OF INDIANS IN BOLIVIA
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Indians living in the high tablelands of Bolivia have risen against the Bolivian Government, and a native chief has proclaimed himself president of the tribes, says a La Paz despatch to the "Nacion." Several encounters between the insurgents and provincial forces have resulted. Bolivian troops are on their way to suppress the revolt.

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INDIA'S EXTREMISTS RECEIVE SETBACKS

**Mrs. Besant Has Severed Herself
From National Congress and
Press Has Exposed Irregular
Election of Delegates**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADRAS, India—It is clear that the attempt to boycott the Duke of Connaught's visit to India has not been very successful. In Madras and Calcutta, for example, the extremists made blatant efforts to arouse the mob to riotous action. It has always to be remembered that at least 250,000,000 of the population of India are absolutely illiterate. Madras is its village has millions of these innocent peasants who might easily have been stirred to overt and foolish demonstration.

There were, however, two powerful restraining influences with which the agitators had to contend. One is the innate reverence of the Indian for the ruler. One of the family of Victoria is sure of this reverence from the majority of the peasants. Even at the present time in the storm-tossed Punjab, the peasants coming into Lahore do obeisance to the statue (by no means an inspiring work of art) of the great White Rani (queen), and her son, apart from his personal popularity in India, where memories of his princely gentility are still cherished, was not to be deprived of his meed of affectionate respect by any intrigues of upstart demagogues.

Love of Entertainment

The second influence was the intense love of the Indian for any form of tamasha (entertainment). What near topic of conversation in the monotonous village life than the ability to describe the appearance of the uncle of the King-Emperor? No true son or daughter of the village would miss such a chance. The opportunity might well be of a lifetime. He will be a great man in his little circle who can return with the exciting narrative and the ability to answer the many questions which will be poured out upon him.

The extremist movement has recently received two heavy blows. Mrs. Besant has severed herself from the Indian "National" Congress. She says, "I am a firm believer in the value of the British connection and a strong opponent of the policy of non-cooperation. The Nagpur Congress has ceased to be national. Its policy must ruin the country if successful and lead to riot and bloodshed if it fails." Mrs. Besant has exposed herself to obloquy and danger in her almost fanatic upholding of the liberties of the Indian people, and it is therefore highly significant that this veteran of debate and high endeavor should now declare herself so explicitly against the party of which she was for so long a leader and an ornament.

Irregular Elections

While the extremist leaders are digesting this unpalatable morsel comes another shock to their complacency. The Indian press has recently published some details of the irregularities in the election of delegates to the last congress. The theory of the congress is that it is composed of delegates elected by and representative of the people. It is now publicly stated that of 15,000 delegates 6000 were from one province—a small one. Few delegates were elected by public bodies affiliated to the congress and fewer still at public meetings.

Some five thousand, it is stated, were made delegates after their arrival at Nagpur. They bought delegation forms at 10 rupees each. Anyone paying the 10 rupees became a delegate and for 30 rupees or more anyone became a member of the reception committee. This type of "election" is the valid reason why thoughtful persons are anxious that the process of changing India into a democracy shall not go on more rapidly than is warranted by the advancement of the people in social and political robustness. "Gerrymandering" in India on such a scale as this is indicative of so low a standard of political morality that many sections of comparatively advanced native Indian opinion are appalled at the revelations.

Interesting Experiment

At the opposite end of the chain of endeavor is the interesting experiment in industrial organization which is being tried in the cotton mills of Messrs. Tata & Sons, the well-known Parsee millionaires. A joint works committee, drawn from the managing staff, the departmental staff, and the ordinary operatives, has been established. It is hoped that through this committee cooperation will be fostered and that it will place the relations between workers and management on a permanently sympathetic and personal basis. The experiment has the more interest as it is avowedly based on American models, and many of the engineers and managers of Messrs. Tata are from the United States.

This is all to the good in the fostering of genuine Indian industry, a task on which the government has always looked with the utmost sympathy. This sympathy is evinced in every line of a government report, just issued, which deals with the working of cooperative societies. These societies are designed to free the peasants from their burden of indebtedness to the money lender, and to inculcate the virtues of thrift, self-reliance and mutual help. In one small province alone, 799 new agricultural societies were registered during the year.

The membership of the societies increased by 14,000 and their capital by about £40,000. Three per thousand of the total population are members of

societies and the capital they employ amounts to over £750,000. This, where the average income is about 4d. per day, means that each member has, on the average, 1.13 times his annual income invested in his cooperative society. Are there many similar societies in America or Europe of which this can be said? The scheme of cooperative credit has incidentally led to improvements in agriculture, has stimulated education, and has reduced extravagant private expenditure by furnishing a reason for saving.

It is considered to be along such lines as these that India will make her best and surest advance to the place which will, one day, be hers among the nations of the world.

LITTLE RUM RUNNING IN WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Rum running across the international boundary from the prairie provinces of western Canada has received a check since the provinces went bone dry a month ago and as a result of the very close supervision of the movement of stocks of liquor exercised by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission. In Saskatchewan, where the bulk of the export liquor traffic was conducted from the three provinces into Montana and the Dakotas, there is locked up some \$5,000,000 worth of liquor. The proprietors of these export houses are reported to have closed their doors for the time being and have departed elsewhere, leaving their merchandise in charge of attendants. Presumably they are planning the best method of making profitable disposal of their wares. Ontario is looked upon as the best prospect for the legal sale of these stocks and the States as the most lucrative illicit market. In Ontario a bone dry referendum is to be taken in April, and until that time that Province is open for shipments from Saskatchewan.

In British Columbia and Quebec the sale of liquor is being handled by the provincial governments and these provinces would not provide a profitable outlet for the stocks held in Saskatchewan. Extra precautions are being taken by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission to prevent liquor leaking out into this Province from the back doors of the warehouses. The staff of inspectors has been doubled during the past month and a close watch is being kept on the supplies.

Meanwhile liquor litigation is occupying the attention of the courts. The Gold Seal Liquor Company of Calgary is attempting through the courts to require the export companies to accept shipments offered to them with dry provinces as destination. This action will be carried through to the Privy Council and a common fund provided by the liquor houses in the west is furnishing the sine qua non for the fight. The right of the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission to force export liquor houses to file daily returns of stocks and shipments of liquor is also being contested in the courts. It is contended that this clause of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act is ultra vires of provincial authority. An appeal from a Regina magistrate's decision supporting the act is pending in the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan.

While the law permits a transfer of liquor from a warehouse to a branch warehouse within the Province, it is contended by the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission that the identity of separate companies is being camouflaged under the designation of branch houses for the transfer of stocks from the northern part of the Province close to the international boundary. A conviction of illegal sale of liquor against the Yorkton Distributing Company, which transferred stocks to an alleged branch house, is being appealed to the Saskatchewan Supreme Court.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR ACT NOT TO BE WEAKENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—E. C. Drury, the Premier, has decided that, with the near approach of the date upon which the people of Ontario will be called upon to determine whether or not they will continue to allow the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Province, his government is not going to encourage in the slightest degree any move which may tend to weaken the Ontario Temperance Act. During the past few weeks, opposition members of the Ontario Legislature have clamored loud and long for an amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act which will give to persons standing accused of breach of the act the opportunity to appeal from the decision of a magistrate to a county judge, who shall have the right to hear the evidence for himself, viva voce. The Premier and the Attorney-General have put up a stubborn fight against the proposed amendment.

In the proposal, they see a possible loophole for bootleggers and the like who might withhold evidence at the primary trial and then defeat the Crown authorities when it came to the appeal. Mr. Drury very plainly told the Legislature that so far as the government was concerned, it was fully alive to the fact that very strong, well-organized forces would soon be felt in opposition to the Ontario Temperance Act. Now that the day of the taking of the referendum vote of the people is fast approaching, the government will not tolerate anything that would tend to weaken the Ontario Temperance Act. The Prime Minister told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he was tired of all the talk by opposition members regarding amending the act and that he did not intend to give them any further opportunity to discuss the matter until the closing days of the session.

CLIFFORD'S INN AT AUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clifford's Inn, the oldest of the nine Inns of Chancery in London, is once more under the hammer, and every lover of Old London is concerned as to what will become of it. Will its site be cleared to make way for a huge block of business flats, or will it

With the appointment of an immigration "distributor" here, the needs of all classes of the western peninsula of the Province, are to be taken care of in a more efficient manner. If immigration is restricted to farm laborers, the distribution office here will arrange that the laborers go to the neediest sections. If other than farm labor is to be admitted, the newcomers will not be directed blindly, as hitherto, but with an eye to their training and the needs of the industrial community. The scene is largely



Court of the oldest of the nine Inns of Chancery in London

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

remain as it is, a little oasis in the wilderness of the City? "Curious little nooks in a great place, like London, these old inns are," said Mr. Pickwick at the Magpie and Stump. And a curious little nook Clifford's Inn remains.

The Clifford from whom the name is derived was Robert de Clifford, to whom the message was granted by King Edward II. in 1316. Robert's widow let it to a body of law students in 1344, and for many years it was a self-governing school of law, though it afterward came under the control of the Inner Temple. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it had more than 100 students. Very curious were the rules under which they were governed, one being that the gate of the inn was shut at 9 o'clock at night; another that they were fined a farthing for every ribald word spoken in Hall during dinner or supper; another that no member should "write, cut, or scratch upon the tables in the Hall."

In the quaint old Hall, which narrowly escaped destruction by the Great Fire, Sir Matthew Hale presided over a court to decide the boundary disputes arising from that disaster, and 40 thick volumes of their decisions, to be seen in the British Museum, attest the scope and value of their work. In more modern days Clifford's Inn has been a favorite retreat of students and literary men. At No. 13, George Dyer, the friend of Charles Lamb, edited Voltaire's classics without help, and accepted every cock-and-bull story which the gentle Elia told him, even that he was to be made a peer of the realm, without a shadow of hesitation or doubt. In No. 15 Samuel Butler, not the author of "Hudibras," but the later Butler who gave us "Erewhon," spent more than a quarter of a century over his books, his music, and his painting. The works of Dyer and of Butler are for the elect; the works of Dickens are for the multitude. It was into Clifford's Inn, it may be remembered, that John Ruskin and Mr. Biffin turned aside out of Fleet Street to talk; and in the Inn the Melchisedech did business for Mr. Smallweed. Imaginary characters these, but as real as any of flesh and blood who made the inn their home, and making as great an appeal that the oasis which has weathered six centuries of London life shall be preserved still longer.

ONTARIO TO DISTRIBUTE LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Better use is to be made in western Ontario of the influx of immigrants in the future.

the result of agitation by farmers, who complained that often immigrants never got west of Toronto, and that when they did, they were absorbed by the cities without allowing the farms a chance to obtain the much-needed labor. Another complaint was that the men would not stay on the farms as long as the period for which they contracted, and the new distribution office is looked to for a more binding interpretation of such contracts.

PAGEANT OF PROGRESS PLANS COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for the Pageant of Progress on Chicago's municipal pier July 30 to August 14 were completed at a dinner held at the Hotel LaSalle recently at which representatives of various industries and business activities met with the heads of universities and others who responded to the 600 invitations sent out by Mayor William Hale Thompson. With the cooperation of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago "Boosters" club, all branches of trade and industry are to be represented in the pageant. Naval displays, air exhibits, submarines, educational exhibits showing what the universities are doing along business lines, demonstrations of textile manufacture and features of the oil industry of interest to the general public are to make up a part of the pageant, which is expected to cover all the fields of modern endeavor. The Chicago Historical Society plans to have an instructive exhibit showing details of the early growth of the country.

BILL TO FIX WAGES WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Alberta Government has withdrawn from the Legislature the new bill to fix a minimum wage for women. This action was taken as a result of violent objections made to the terms of the act. The objections were taken on the ground that the bill did not fix minimum hours and that it did not apply to women employees of the government or municipalities. There was also nothing in it to assure membership of women on the joint board of employees, employers, and a neutral, which will have the authority for fixing the minimum wages for women employees. In addition there was no recognition of the right of workers to elect their representatives on the board and its scope was limited to cities and towns.

EDUCATION

Cutting of Teachers' Salaries Pointed Out as Most Inopportune

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Cutting of teachers' salaries at this time when practically every nation may be said to be just beginning to fall into line in the effecting of that which is directly opposite, namely, the

fare of the city's schools, but has pointed to the Mayor's action as amounting to the breaking of faith as between the people and the teachers, and that it means nothing less than the breaking of contracts and giving the teachers to understand that they cannot safely do business with the city in the future.

The Mayor of Springfield has made it plain since taking office on January 1 that retrenchment of city expenditure was to be one of his biggest drives. Despite the steadily growing conviction in the leading nations throughout the world that though this may be a time for general cutting down of public expense and the practicing of a most thorough economy, yet education must not be skimmed under any circumstances, the Mayor directed that the cut be made. He decreed that the public schools should bear their share in the program of municipal retrenchment. This has been the policy at first proposed by public officials in other countries and in other parts of the United States. Yet that which appears to be coming more and more into the foreground and to be realized as thoroughly fundamental is that increased appropriation for public education is ever true economy, while a holding up of such funds is certain to prove the more expensive policy in the end.

A large part of the concern felt by many people with regard to the action of the Springfield Mayor is that if this one mayor accomplishes his purpose in this way, other mayors may use it as a precedent for similar action. It is understood that at a meeting of the Massachusetts Mayors Club, some of the members commended the Mayor of Springfield.

The situation is felt by educationists to threaten much. Everywhere in the educational world a salary schedule is regarded as an inviolable contract between the school board and the teachers. But action like that of the Mayor, if permitted to stand, would render the school board impotent in this and in other respects.

The announcement of this cut comes when it is recognized generally that the great mass of the teaching profession has not yet caught up with the cost of living, despite the recent drops in prices of some commodities. It comes at a time when many efforts are being made to encourage young people of ability to enter the profession. And the cry on all sides is for more education, more school housing to accommodate the overflowing enrollments and tens of thousands more teachers and teachers of a higher standard. The superintendent of schools for Springfield and those in other cities are still telling of their difficulties to get able teachers, and, as is often the case, to get any teacher at all. Though there are a few more teachers in the normal schools and in the teacher-training departments of colleges this year than last, in no instance does there seem to have been what might be called "flooding" to the profession because of the salary increases that have so far been made.

Unlike the teachers of former years the teachers of today are fearlessly and publicly taking a stand for those fundamental phases of education upon which they feel the very structure of a better society depends. They contend for better salaries, but they show that more than the personal benefit and individual justice accruing to themselves by the wage increase is the civic progress and public weal accruing to the people as a whole. So in Springfield the teachers champion the cause of education. They have met with the people in open discussion, having the cooperation of the Citizens League, which has approved of the position taken by the school board and the teachers. They have caused news articles after news articles, editorial after editorial and advertisement after advertisement to appear in local papers.

A half-page advertisement by the Teachers Economic Association appearing in the local press, pointed out how the teachers had accepted their contracts in good faith, how that no teacher in Springfield was receiving within \$200 of the maximum, and that the Mayor's action amounted to a

broken contract. The Mayor was then quoted as saying:

"If the school board is unable to carry out its promises then we may feel the sympathy for the teachers that we would feel for a man who has taken a bad check, but that does not mean that we must cash the check." Smaller advertisements showed that though the teacher does not actually work in the school more than 200 days, nevertheless, the salary earned for that time must pay for 245 days, for only a comparatively few teachers can depend upon summer employment; also, that though the school day is usually five hours, teachers frequently work longer outside of school hours in order to do the work as it should be done.

An open letter to the press pointed out that the school board is by state law required to make contracts with the teachers, and hence the right to expend funds necessary to fulfill such contracts without consent of mayor or city council. It has further been pointed out that school boards should be trusted in this regard, for they are in the best position to know what is needed. The school board of Springfield has declared that the city is under moral obligation to pay what was promised, and has appealed to the public that the faith may be kept. William L. Harding, Governor of Iowa, in his biennial message to the General Assembly, has been quoted as saying: "I submit to you that in your dealing with public education, in your capacity as legislators, you touch more vitally the future of the State and the happiness and contentment of the people than in any other single way."

MOTION PICTURES FURNISHED FREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota—The extension division of the University of South Dakota has a large collection of motion picture films that it furnishes free to schools, churches, community centers and other organized groups within the State. A wide range of subjects makes it possible to meet the large number of calls that are received by the extension office for this service. All transportation charges must be paid by the borrower and no admission may be charged where the films are exhibited.

MENNONITES LEAVE CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Dissatisfied with persistent efforts to make them conform to the educational laws of Saskatchewan, a party of Mennonites who settled in the Herbert district have pulled up stakes and gone to Alabama. The Mennonites of this district were recently addressed by land agents from Alabama controlling several million acres of land. While many members of the large colony appeared to be interested very few, so far, have made their exodus. It is understood that others will be largely guided by reports coming back from the advance guard.

A New Member In the "Crane" Family

Crane's Linen Lawn in Princess Imperial size, with envelopes lined with designs of Joquioli. Fleur-de-lis or Poppies. 24 sheets of paper, 24 envelopes to box. \$4.50 per box.

Correspondence cards to match.

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CUNNINGHAM, CURTIS AND WELCH CO. DIVISION
723-725 SOUTH HILL STREET
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**Monthly Style
Bulletin**

Sent on request

Worthen's Shoe Co.
416 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserves \$35,000,000
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Correspondence Invited

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FLOWERS FOR MEN
The Shop Beautiful—The Shop for Men
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 6000—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's
has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

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Los Angeles

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUILDING AS KEY TO OPEN PROSPERITY

Construction Work, Upon Which Hinges the Resumption of Activity of So Many Industries, Improves in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Construction work, so much needed in the United States, and upon which hinges so extensively a restoration of more normal business generally, has started on its inevitable improvement. Figures for last month show an encouraging increase in building over the January statistics. The rate of advance in this vitally important industry, which is the key to release activity in so many other lines, is contingent upon the adjustment of the wage controversy and stabilization of commodity prices in both these problems there are signs of progress toward settlement, as indicated by the increase in building.

Official reports from 196 cities to The American Contractor give a total of 27,361 permits, estimated valuation \$46,433,229, compared with 21,723 permits, estimated valuation \$65,150,461, from 203 cities for January of this year.

While the valuation shows a marked increase over January, a decrease is shown when comparison is made with the \$115,649,318 valuation of the permits issued in the same cities during the second month of 1920. However, the number of permits issued during that month was only 22,140, which would tend to show that although the 1920 valuation was greater, the contemplated activity was more restricted.

Comparative Figures

City	January	February
Los Angeles	3,201,714	\$3,131,670
San Francisco	1,246,808	3,126,581
Chicago	4,119,000	15,346,000
Indianapolis	1,435,239	617,235
Baltimore	1,747,240	4,036,640
Boston	302,635	3,965,300
New Bedford	1,981,764	116,700
Detroit	5,881,945	2,653,230
Minneapolis	379,480	1,354,825
Kansas City	1,673,200	598,550
Jersey City	230,156	1,809,805
Newark	375,884	1,874,606
Buffalo	633,000	1,683,000
New York City (five boroughs)	12,339,130	21,812,745
Cincinnati	1,606,968	824,090
Cleveland	1,606,968	824,090
Portland	1,606,968	824,090
Philadelphia	1,606,968	824,090
Dallas	598,388	1,549,710
Milwaukee	914,904	1,191,723

The shortage of homes in the United States estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 is one of the foremost problems in the country today. Since private enterprise has failed so far to measure up to its obligation and opportunity there has developed agitation for municipal and governmental aid in solving this condition. The consensus of opinion at present is, however, for private business to work out the various differences that are holding up construction and speed up the wheels of industry.

Far-Reaching Effects

An idea of the far-reaching effects of this factor as a contributing element to the general prosperity of the country may be gathered from this brief outline. If 800,000 houses were erected annually, which is far more than were erected in the past three years, it is clear that it would take years to overcome the shortage, and in the meantime what an enormous quantity of labor and material would be required. It built entirely of frame construction, an average of 25,000 feet of lumber per house would be required, or 20,000,000 feet in a single year. If built of brick, 40,000 will be required for the average house, thus involving the use of 12,000,000,000 bricks.

In addition to brick or lumber, vast quantities of lime, cement, plaster, wallboard, roofing materials, plumbing supplies, heating equipment, electrical appliances, hardware supplies and many miscellaneous materials will be needed, thereby creating a demand in many different channels, and as a result placing scores of plants in operation at capacity and giving employment to thousands in addition to the workmen engaged directly in construction work. Extension of water lines, sewer systems, roadways and other similar municipal facilities will be necessary. Public utility plants will have to be expanded to care for the greatly increased demands. Furniture plants will be operated at capacity. In fact, such activity would be reflected in expansions in practically every line of industrial and commercial endeavor that the country would be likely to prosper as never before, for the expansion would be essential and normal and widespread.

In the meanwhile progress develops as men adapt their business to the changing conditions and act in the present instead of standing still by clinging to any obsolescence of the past. Banks have been very cautious loaning money for building while prices were abnormally high, but it is pointed out that the longer the delay due to lack of money, the more acute the housing shortage, and the higher, the already too high, prices go. Obviously no one factor is responsible, but individually, each interest must, as some have already done, put into practice their realization that "service" is just as necessary and patriotic in peace as in war, so that, collectively, they permit the industrial machinery to function as it should.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A bill to amend the American-Canadian treaty allowing diversion of more water from Niagara River for power purposes has been introduced in New York state Legislature. The present allowance is 20,000 cubic feet per second on the American side and 27,500 on the Canadian and the bill calls for 40,000 on both sides.

Germany's exports to China are steadily increasing, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce. It is said that during April, May and June of 1920 Germany sent to China more aniline dyes than England did in six months, while printing paper, needles, clocks and iron and steel products were among the goods exported by Germany to China.

Crude rubber exports from Para and Manaus, Brazil, and Iquitos, Peru, during December, 1920, amounted to 4,551,449 pounds, an increase of 1,187,745 pounds, compared with shipment in December, 1919. During December, 1920, 3,333,733 pounds were sent to Europe and 2,522,861 pounds to the United States.

It is estimated that the value of imported merchandise in bonded warehouses in New York and other large cities throughout the United States is approximately \$300,000,000, compared with \$250,000,000 on February 1.

According to an Ottawa dispatch, Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is giving serious thought to the plan of appointing trade agents in the United States somewhat similar to United States consuls maintained in important trade centers in Canada.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN LANCASHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—The Lancashire cotton industry would still seem to be waiting for better times. Prices are a little lower. Middling American spot cotton was recently quoted at 8.13d. a pound and fully middling at 8.95d. Yarn prices are also a little lower than a week ago.

There are no orders coming in for cloth. India is still holding back, and China has dropped all inquiries for the moment. Spinners and manufacturers are, as a matter of fact, holding tight to heavy stock, waiting for a favorable turn of the market, rather than sell at low prices and cut losses. Buyers are waiting for even lower prices.

With this attitude on both sides nothing is being done. Unemployment is growing worse and the stoppage of mills is extending. It has been seriously suggested that all mills should close down entirely for three or four weeks by which, it is calculated, buyers would have to come forward. A good year later on is expected, but the trouble at present is to know when or how the tide is going to turn. It is at present assumed that recovery will not take place till the very heavy stocks compiled on high prices have been liquidated.

LIGHT TRADING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares were steady and practically unchanged on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport Trading was 55-16 and Mexican Eagle 5-5.

Confidence with Labor proceeded favorably, promising good results, and led to a more hopeful feeling in the industrial group. Alterations, however, were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 5-5.

A lighter monetary situation caused a weaker tone in some gilt-edged investment issues. French loans were stronger on the vote of confidence given to the Briand Ministry. Greater stability was noted in Mexicans, following better advice as to the dispute with Labor. Kaffirs moved slowly.

Generally markets were checked, with trading light. There was the usual week-end absenteeism. Consols for money, 4 1/2%; Grand Trunk, 4%; De Beers, 10 1/2%; Rand Mines, 2 1/2%; Bar silver, 32 1/2% per ounce; Money, 5 1/2% per cent; Discount rates—short bills, 7 per cent; three-months' bills, 6 1/2% per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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BOURSE REFLECTS WORLD SITUATION

French Find Changes in Political Affairs of Other Countries Are Indicated by the Activities in Various Shares

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The best barometer of the international situation is the Bourse. As event after event susceptible of changing the political situation in any country is registered in America, France, England, Germany, or Turkey, it is faithfully reflected in the sales and purchases of stocks and shares and the prices quoted.

Often there are rumors which, whether well or ill founded, determine sudden movements. Thus the famous project of a tax on capital in France has recently worked considerable havoc. This is not the first time it has been adumbrated. On this occasion, however, it was asserted with much circumstance and by publicists who are ordinarily well informed that it is the intention of the Finance Minister to "appropriate" a portion—usually put at 25 per cent—of the private wealth of the nation.

The upset that was caused by this report was partly dissipated by the denial of the Finance Minister. Nevertheless, the report is persistently repeated.

What also serves to impress rather painfully the Bourse are the discrepancies that are to be found in the estimates of various persons who claim to speak with authority—including ministers—concerning the amount of the indemnity to be expected from Germany. The divergencies are such that it is impossible to attach any faith to the figures given.

Financiers are still asking what the Premier meant in stating that it would be possible for France to raise an internal loan of 12,000,000,000 francs in 1920, each year. These loans would furnish advances for the reconstruction of the devastated departments. In the first place, this statement is taken to mean that there is no real hope of obtaining any payment of consequence from Germany for a considerable time, and in the second place, it is pointed out that each year the real value of the loan will grow beautifully less until it reaches the vanishing point, since it will only serve to pay the interest on the preceding loans.

Question of New Loans

Happily the Bourse takes a more optimistic view than does the Premier. But still the question of new loans has to be faced. Even at the best the call upon industry and commerce will be very onerous. There has been concluded an agreement to reimburse each year to the extent of 2,000,000,000 francs the Banque de France. How then are these annual loans of 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 to be raised? Are they to be in the form of consolidated rentes? Financial experts believe that it will be impossible to offer a higher rate of interest than was offered for the last loan. The last loan was emitted at 5 per cent. That is regarded as the limit. If the emission is below par the rate of interest should also be lower. What other advantages then can be offered to induce the public to subscribe? It is chiefly by way of exemption from all taxation present or future that additional benefits can be offered.

It is demanded also that government bonds should be accepted by the government as payment for all fiscal obligations, the rights of inheritance above all. The trouble about French rentes at present is that they are difficult to realize. It is becoming harder and harder to sell any considerable quantity of stock. With fresh emissions always in prospect, perhaps offered on better terms, nobody wants to purchase existing rentes. The quotations on the Bourse certainly continue good, but when one tries to obtain the quoted price there are no buyers. It is necessary to sell at a lower price and accordingly at a loss.

The result is that to some extent money placed in French rentes is immobile. It is no longer fluid. It is sunk, and to raise money out of it is becoming an operation which is not easy. The "Temps" commenting on this state of affairs, says that the French holder would prefer a momentary depreciation of his capital, caused by the fate of exchange, on an independent market, than the impossibility of mobilizing his capital as he pleases.

Recalling History of 1871

What is wished is that Germany should be compelled to raise the loans on behalf of the entente and not France. Obviously this will not be simple. It would have to be a forced loan in Germany, for one cannot see that German financiers will be willing to put their money into loans intended for France, or even that foreign financiers will be willing to contribute. The history of 1871 in this respect is worth re-reading. France in 18 months found the 5,000,000,000 francs necessary to liberate her territory. Five milliard at that time was equivalent to a much greater sum today. It was with the aid of other nations, by multiple operations, that this feat was performed by that great Finance Minister, Leon Say. France collected all the credits on Germany she could find and bought in the French market all the international shares and stocks. She collected all the gold and silver it was possible to collect. By loans she raised money from abroad which was equivalent to gold. There was universal confidence in France.

It is contended that if Germany showed good faith there would be equal confidence in her future. The attitude of France, her industry, her order, her desire for a true peace, inspired the sympathy and the confidence of other international shares and stocks. She collected all the gold and silver it was possible to collect. By loans she raised money from abroad which was equivalent to gold. There was universal confidence in France.

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FINLAND'S PAPER INDUSTRY GROWTH

Rapid Development of This Manufacturing Business Facilitated by the Extensive Forests and Natural Water Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An article in a recent number of The Baltic Review gives some details with regard to the paper industry in Finland. In these days of paper shortage, Finland's forests, watercourses and rapid development of this kind, that the rapid development which has taken place was only to be expected, and the manufacture of paper is now one of her most important industries.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the establishment of the majority of the existing paper mills in Finland took place during two distinct periods. The first was during the years 1845-74, and the second from 1883-95, when six more were established. Three of these mills, the Kymmene Company, Kuusankoski Ltd., and the Tampere Paper Mill, were established in 1883, and the other three in 1895.

The Kymmene Company, which was established in 1883, is now one of the largest paper mills in Finland. It has a capital of 1,000,000 marks, and its production is 1,000,000 marks annually.

The Kuusankoski Paper Mill, which was established in 1895, is now one of the largest paper mills in Finland. It has a capital of 1,000,000 marks, and its production is 1,000,000 marks annually.

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OPTIMISTIC VIEW
FOR THE RAILROADS

Baltimore & Ohio President Sees
Bright Prospects for the Future
in Spite of All the Diffi-
culties Confronting Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AMHERST, Massachusetts—An optimistic view of the future of the railroads of the United States was expressed by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in an address before the student body of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. "In spite of all the difficulties confronting the railroads at the present time," said Mr. Willard, "I cannot help feeling optimistic, conservatively optimistic, regarding the future."

"Private enterprise and private capital, which created the greatest and most efficient transportation system in the world, will, if permitted, provide the additional facilities required by our growing commerce," continued Mr. Willard. "The railroads of the country last year, after their return from government control, carried 9,000,000-ton miles of traffic more than in any previous year. I believe that shows the ability of railroading to persist in this country under private management. To me it shows that all the benefits of united control can be realized with private ownership."

"Whether private ownership shall endure depends wholly upon the railroad management. If they realize that the fate of our present system of railroad control rests with their stewardship of the investments of rich people and poor people alike, there need be no fear of the fate of our railroading system."

"Congress, by three provisions of the Esch-Cummins Bill, has made it possible for private ownership to endure. These three provisions are: First, the clause permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission to take over all roads in a national emergency; second, the guaranty of 5% to 6 per cent on railroad investments; and third, the creation of the Labor Board. The fact that the railroads are still running proves the success of this Labor Board. It is better that managers and employees should be arguing in Chicago than throwing bricks at each other."

"When our readjustment period is over, I am confident railroad rates and charges will again be lower than in any other country."

Mr. Willard traced the history of the transportation system of the country, beginning with the chartering of the Baltimore & Ohio, in 1827. He made three epochs to railroad history, the first ending with the taking of the railroads under direct government control in 1917, and the second ending with the return of the roads to private ownership in March, 1920.

FARMERS UNITE FOR
MARKETING SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOULTON, Maine—The largest Farmers' Cooperative Association in Maine, in Aroostook County, which includes in its membership a sixth of the total farm population of the county, organized under the presidency of O. B. Griffin, has been working for two years on an improved marketing system and method of buying fertilizer.

The organization has within it 23 subsidiary corporations at local shipping points which are of aid in handling the crop from the entire county. Each farmer, when his crop is ready for shipment, notifies the overhead sales manager, at Houlton, through a local manager. This sales manager, being in touch with all markets for the crops, sells the crop by wire, and then carries on the various business transactions for the individual farmer through whatever local manager can be in closest touch with him. By means of this federation the farms of Aroostook are becoming organized into something like a unit with exceedingly beneficial results.

TRAFFIC ON ARKANSAS
RAILROAD STOPPED

HARRISON, Arkansas—Traffic on the Missouri North Arkansas Railroad was at a standstill yesterday as the result of orders of C. A. Phelan, general manager and receiver, to discontinue all train service until "protection to the road's property is provided." Mr. Phelan declared his order was due to "interference and lawlessness" resulting from the strike of union employees last month. According to a telegram sent by Mr. Phelan to officers, four bridges have been burned, water tanks drained, pumps damaged and tracks obstructed. The road has been under the jurisdiction of the federal court since it went into the hands of receivers several years ago. The railroad extends from Joplin, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas, a distance of 265 miles.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT
BARS OUT DEPORTEES

NEW YORK, New York—An unsigned cable message from Moscow, stating that the Soviet Government had refused admittance to six men deported from New York February 26 was made public yesterday by Isaac Sherry, their attorney. The message added that the deportees were "at sea at present, bound nowhere." The six were among 57 persons deported on the steamship Zealand, which converted them to England, where they were taken aboard another ship bound for Lihon by way of the Baltic.

Sixty-five Spanish radicals were deported yesterday on the steamship

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Lower Penitentiary Population
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition has accomplished one important result in New York; it has lowered the penitentiary population of "drunks and disorderlies" as those committed for intoxication and disorder are known, to almost vanishing proportions. Statistics show that commitments in Albany County for these offenses dropped in the three years from 1917 to 1920 from 180 to 10, in Erie County, near the Canadian border, from 759 to 247; in Monroe County, 884 to 67, and in Oneida County, 886 to 18.

The majority of sheriffs agree that prohibition has been the means of materially decreasing the total number of commitments to county jails, although there have been some increases in admissions during the latter half of the year. The sheriff of one of the largest counties of the State says: "Prohibition has had a most beneficial effect... and I think it is one of the best laws that was ever enacted." Another writes: "We had eight persons committed for intoxication during the year as compared with 60 to 160 in previous years. Prohibition has certainly brought a great change for the better in this country."

A sheriff of a county near the Canadian border writes: "We have had only 12 in our jail during the past year for intoxication, and none for bootlegging. But it is not my judgment that prohibition has all the credit, for since the war there have not been the men of the same type in the country nor one-half as many of them."

The Commissioner of Correction of New York City states that commitments for the past six years were as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1915	249	227	476
1916	1071	1290	2361
1917	731	895	1626
1918	328	336	664
1919	197	232	429
1920	99	77	176

Dry United States Helps Europe

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"Col. L. B. Musgrave of Alabama has recently returned from an extensive trip throughout Europe," says the American Issue, "and in an interview with a Washington newspaper makes this assertion: 'Prohibition in the United States is saving a multitude of children in Europe this winter.' Colonel Musgrave backs up this statement with the following argument, which is logical and convincing: 'The fact that we have more money in the United States than any other nation would not alone save the starving children of Europe. 'If we had continued to use our grain and food supply here for making liquor at the same rate we did before the war we would not have had enough grain to send to Europe even though we had the money to buy it. 'For the year ending June 30, 1918, we used 16,655,125 bushels of grain to make distilled spirits in the United States. 'In 1920 we used 1,374,428 bushels. This was a decrease of 15,280,697. 'In 1920 the grain was used for non-intoxicating liquors. 'In addition there was a savings of more than 5,000,000 gallons of molasses in the reduced production of 1920 over 1918. There was a reduction of more than 600,000 gallons of molasses in the production of rum and a reduction of over 49,000,000 gallons of saccharine liquid used to make spirits. 'The comparison of foods saved in the making of malt liquors is even more pronounced. In the year ending June 30, 1918, we used 3,909,988,456 pounds of food material to make fermented liquor or beer. For the year ending June 30, 1920, which covered five months when beer was made and sold under war-time prohibition, there was only 336,484,124 pounds used. This means a saving of 3,573,504,332 pounds of corn, corn products, rice, hops, sugar and other material up to June 30, 1921. 'These amounts will be trebled, or it means about 50,000,000 bushels of grain saved in distilling spirits and over 4,000,000,000 pounds of food products in malt liquors saved. 'This saving of food has done more to save Europe than anything since the armistice. 'Sooner or later Europe will realize what a great blessing prohibition has been not only to this country but to all other countries which are depending upon our charity and food supply to keep them from starving.'"

FAILURE OF NIPPON
BANK OF SACRAMENTO

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Nippon Bank of Sacramento, a Japanese bank having a capital of \$162,000, has been closed. In a statement yesterday, Charles F. Stern, State Superintendent of Banks, said: "The bank is heavily involved in rice loans to Japanese tenant farmers. Over a period of 12 years, the mortality among domestically organized Japanese banks devoted to financing of agricultural enterprises by Japanese has been practically 100 per cent. The present incident is part and parcel of the highly unsatisfactory results, economic as well as social, which have been extended its influence over the soil of California either as operators or through financing operators."

STOCK DIVIDEND BY
BURLINGTON ROAD

NEW YORK, New York—Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad yesterday announced a stock dividend of 54 per cent plus 1.335, payable to stockholders of record March 31. This amounts to about \$40,000,000, or half of the company's outstanding stock issue. The road is owned jointly by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, which control about 97 1/2 per cent of the stock. Authorization for the dividend announced yesterday was granted recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, however, denied the application for a bond issue.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

LOUIS DUREY

"Images à Cruce"
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Some little time ago a group of young musicians in France began to attract the attention of those among the musical public who are susceptible to new and promising expressions of individual temperaments. This group, which has already been mentioned in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, has been given the name of "The Six." It comprises Louis Durey, Francis Milhaud, Arthur Honegger, Darius Poulenc, Georges Auric and Miss Germaine Tailleferre. Though they are still in a stage of experiment, most of the six have already written works that appear to be of more than transitory interest.

The first who should be noticed is Louis Durey, and the first among his works, the "Images à Cruce," which for the simple beauty of its writing, the truth of its accent, and the force of its emotion, may enter into rivalry with all that is best in modern French chamber music.

Louis Durey, though he produced nothing prior to 1914, has already composed seven sets of songs, the most noteworthy of which are "Trois Poèmes de Pétrole," "Épigrammes de Théocrite," "Inscriptions sur un Oranger," and "Le Bestiaire." They all testify to their composer's delicate charm, refined simplicity, and exquisite sense of proportion. He has, moreover, written, during these last six years, two trios, a string quartet, some piano pieces and choral music. Of all these works the most complete, however, the most original and the most touching is undoubtedly the series of "Images à Cruce." This is a set of seven songs for voice, string quartet, flute, clarinet and celesta, on some beautiful poems by Saint-Léger Léger.

In these poems, Saint-Léger Léger has striven to express the despondency and the sadness of Robinson Crusoe who, after his return to London, feels amid the noise of the city and of humanity a great home-sickness for the solitude and the beauty of his island, a yearning for the exercise of his acquired ingenuity and the now vanquished ingenuity of Friday, and a nostalgia for that kind of familiarity with nature which he is unable to find again in the midst of the futile restlessness of the world. In the first book, which has enthralled so many young imaginations, has found a sequel in the imagination of the young French poet. Without any grandiloquence, but simply by strength of feeling, by pictorial beauty and warm coloring, by natural simplicity of emotion and variety of the subject, Saint-Léger Léger has succeeded in producing a great work on a small scale. The composer has so identified himself with this poetical work that he gave the effect of an individual experience.

This idea of longing after solitude which pervades the work, and which forms its very substance, might have tended to impart to it a monotony that even music could not have overcome, had not the poet taken care to interweave certain aspects of pleasant and even comic irony, which loosen the emotional tension.

Thus, from the first to the seventh and last poem, there is an increasing and decreasing progression where feeling and fancy alternate and mingle. The first song, which has no title, presents in a sort of preamble the picture of Robinson Crusoe sitting at his window and looking down sadly upon the great, dreary city, and weeping when "from the steeples of the Abbey, like a flood, the sob of the bells is scattered over the town."

In the second song, "Friday," the poet evokes the contrast of two Friday, of days gone by, "simple like the kid, gentle and caressing," and now "clad in a red coat, drinking lamp-oil and ravaging the larder."

The broad simplicity, pointed and tender at once, with which the young composer underlined the first poem, here gives way to a jerky rhythm, on which a naive and fresh song is heard, which in the last part makes way for sharp and delicate sonority. The third number, "Association," the poem of which develops this theme: "Thou dreamer of the yellow mornings on thy life," is perhaps the most beautiful page in the set and certainly one of the finest songs in modern French music. The limpid rhythm of the phrase, "Tis the tawny honey of the ants," the spaciousness of the final passage and the refined fall of the last cadence, are proofs of most touching sensibility which disposes of perfect means of expression.

NEWSPAPERS AND MUSIC

William J. Henderson interviewed
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily newspapers, on account of their size, can do for music what weekly and monthly publications ordinarily cannot," said William J. Henderson, the musical critic, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They can print an abstract article on the subject which a magazine could not afford room for, carrying it right along with their other material. They exist to provide something for everybody, and in devoting space to music they satisfy one of the constant wishes of their numerous kinds of readers."

"I am sure that musical performances have a big audience outside that which actually attends. If a concert is given in a place like Aeolian Hall, New York, there may be 500 persons present; but thousands, perhaps, who could not go will be glad to be told something about it. Not only am I convinced that interest in concert reviews and criticisms is widespread, but I believe also that the men who direct newspapers usually feel the same way. As a sign of the sympathy of editors, note how many journals in this town consider music carefully. I am aware that the public as a rule is keener for criticism of artists who take part in a performance than for information or comment on the program. And yet I have all the proof I need from experience that a good proportion of the readers of a paper expect the reviewer to go farther than express himself on the talents of the singers or the players, and want him to tell what he thinks of the compositions interpreted. Moreover, I know as well as I want to that the number of these earnest ones is every year on the increase."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Now that Oxford admits women to the full university privileges, it has become possible for Miss Emily Daymond to hold in actuality that degree of Doctor of Music, for which she qualified some years ago, as far as passing the requisite tests was concerned. The series of examinations, leading to the doctorate is long and exceedingly stiff. Miss Daymond is the only woman who has ever passed through it triumphantly, and therefore special interest attached to the ceremony at which the degree was conferred upon her in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, recently. She was presented for the degree by Sir Hugh Allen, professor of music in the University of Oxford, and was enthusiastically acclaimed. The doctor's robe which she wore, made of cream broadcloth, scarlet, once belonged to her former teacher, Sir Hubert Parry.

The Queen's Hall symphony concerts, under Sir Henry Wood, are now well into the middle of their season and are drawing crowded houses despite many other concurrent musical attractions. The concert on February 12 was noticeable for two novelties. Of these the most important was the first performance in England of the symphony in E flat, No. 5, by Sibelius, the distinguished Finnish composer, who conducted it himself. The new symphony will increase the esteem in which he was already held in England, for though it may not belong to the order of the work which is for all time, though it may not have that indefinable great style which one finds, for example, in the symphonic work of Brahms and Borodin, it has, nevertheless, so many good qualities that it more than deserved the cordial welcome it met with.

In it Sibelius has made an advance upon his previous symphonies. The work dates from 1915, the year in which it was produced at Helsinki. The first movement challenges interest by the enigmatic character of what it says, the progressions often pass through bare and bleak intervals, and the austerity of the orchestration gives a somewhat ascetic quality to the music. This movement steps straight through into the next, an allegro moderato in dance rhythm, with very surprising effect. The third movement, and the most unusual, is in 3/4 time, and of much interest to composers on account of the originality and economy of the theme and the deft logic with which it is worked out. The last movement, allegro moderato, is the best of the four, the second subject—for horns in thirds—and the final climax being especially striking.

The other novelty of the concert, V. Novak's symphonic poem "In the Tatra," seemed diffuse and lacking in point when compared with the Sibelius symphony, but nevertheless contained a good deal of effective color. It was splendidly played, as was also the accompaniment to Miss Jelly d'Arany's uneven performance of the Beethoven violin concerto. Mr. John Coates sang the "Prize Song" from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" with acceptance to the audience, and the program also included a symphonic poem by César Franck.

The Sixteenth Hallé concert of the present Manchester season was made memorable by the playing of Busoni. The art, the charm, the mastery is in full tide, and the whirlwind energy of the man is as compelling in its intellectual ferocity as ever. The Mozart concerto in E flat is naturally of a quieter genus than is adopted to reveal these particular qualities at their highest, but the speed, accent and rhythm, as well as the cadenzas of his own composition, let out unmistakable gleams of the genius within. The whole work was rendered with a lucidity and eloquence truly Mozartian in style. "Busoni's own 'Indian Fantasy' is based upon melodies of the North American Indians and is somewhat weird as one would expect. If nothing more, it is a brilliant study in pianoforte writing, designed to 'equalise the balance between the piano and the modern orchestra.' The playing was a tour de force of execution. For pure pleasure, however, the encore piece, a Chopin nocturne, falling like snowflakes upon a stony place, took first place and filled the audience with delight."

NEWSPAPERS AND MUSIC

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"I cannot doubt, therefore, that those who follow the critical articles on music in the newspapers make a large, though a special, group. As to my own method of approaching this group, I can only say that I encourage myself to take art seriously and to exert their intelligence upon the music which they hear. There, I believe, you have my whole fardish purpose. I do not, please observe, undertake to provide my readers with opinions. I do not make it my business to tell them what to think. Nor do I care how much they disagree with me. When anyone who dissents with me on a point sends me a letter, I usually print what he has to say, as long as it does not publish nowadays merely abusive or meaningless communications, for I regard any objections to my views as entitled to a hearing, provided they are honestly entertained and sensibly expressed."

Touching upon a specific sort of encounter he has had with readers, Mr. Henderson spoke of the person who goes to the opera some nights and appears upon an extraordinarily fine performance, or an exceptionally poor one, and who is disappointed at not seeing all about it in the paper the next morning. "I have been called on the telephone," said he, "the day after the fifth presentation, say, of 'Bohème,' and have been asked why I failed to write upon the wonderful singing, under like circumstances, again. I have been told because I do not reprint the artists for inexcusable bad work. The fact was that from the daily newspaper point of view I had written enough concerning the matter in question. I could hardly go on discussing the same thing indefinitely, though had I done so I might have found plenty of men and women to read me since those interested in opera outnumber those interested in other kinds of music probably a hundredfold."

"I remarked that the viewpoint of the daily paper is unfavorable to the restatement of what has once been fully told. I should add that this applies more particularly to the week-day issues. For in the Sunday edition, the critic may appropriately go over old ground and he may write, too, in a leisurely and telegraphic way. I may say, if you like, that I originated the Sunday musical article in New York, though I did it without any notion that Sunday journalism was to reach the high development it has attained today. I began experimenting with the idea in the season of 1887-88, when I was writing for the New York Times. Before that, there had been general dramatic articles on Sunday, but no regular musical discussions. The first time, I prepared about three-quarters of a column. That was toward the end of 1887, when John Reid was managing editor of the Times. Considering the labors which have resulted, I sometimes wish I had not written that little piece."

He noted that the Sunday musical article was taken up by all the New York papers and soon became an established institution. Tracing briefly its progress, he observed that the article at one time ran to three columns or so; and he pointed out that with the extension of the use of pictures, it has necessarily been shortened, until about 1500 words is the regular length.

Turning his attention to certain aspects of criticism as a profession, he first told how he qualified himself for his work and then referred briefly to how at different times he has conducted it. He explained that most problems in his field yield to solution if looked at in the light of intelligence and good taste; and he continued: "Whenever I have been asked what a musical critic ought to know, I have answered that I find everything useful except, perhaps, mathematics and chemistry. And truly a critic's investigations lead him into many remote quarters. Suppose you mention, for example, 'Sakuntala' or 'Parsifal'—

Are you not sent at once to far-away historic and literary sources? The average person imagines a critic ought to be a player upon some instrument; but that is unnecessary. Plenty of men can play and compose who cannot write criticism. As for myself, I studied the piano when a child, and I studied singing when a young man. I did not work at the piano after leaving college, but I took up vocal theory again some years ago when, for a period, I taught tone production and the technique of the voice. That experience, let me remark, gave me a clearer understanding than I had before of the mechanical part of singing and compelled me to revise all I had learned. As a young man, again, I had exceptional training in orchestral methods. My father was manager of the old Standard Theater, where he helped produce the Gilbert and Sullivan operas in association with D'O'Orly Carte. Our orchestra rehearsed on Monday mornings. I used to go to the theater on Monday with an orchestral sketch, and every player was a teacher for me, telling me exactly what I was doing wrong. I had written impossible passages and where practicable ones. For two years, in 1873 and 1875, I had that schooling, and from it I got a knowledge of instrumentation which has been of great service to me.

"Need I add that I have always been free, in the course of my connection with three New York newspapers, the Times, the Sun and the Herald, to say exactly what I thought? Moreover, I took my first responsible position in the eighties, at the time of the early popularity of Wagner's operas here. I was told that my managing editor would not stand Wagner, and that he cared little for anything but Italian opera. After a while 'Rhinegold' was brought out in New York and I wrote about it just as I would today, without editorial interference. In general, I am convinced that the more freedom a critic is allowed by the proprietor of the paper, the more responsibility he will feel for what he says. I have no doubt that young men in criticism now and then show a greater fondness for the sharp literary phrase than they should, and that they might in many cases word their impressions more mildly than they do and still convey their meaning plainly. I sometimes think, furthermore, that in their haste to express disapproval of poor work, they fail to bestow the consideration they ought to upon honest effort, forgetting that there is never any difficulty in disposing of the person who is really a charlatan. I have reached the conviction, after all I have had to do with criticism, that hardly anything is attempted in the way of musical performance but has some merit, at least occasionally."

RECENT CONCERT EVENTS IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Concerts abound in Paris. Probably never before have so many concerts been given in the capital. To do justice to them is impossible. One can only pick out here and there a concert which strikes one as deserving of special mention and intimate that in this embarras du choix those performances which are noted must be taken as representative of an amazingly large number of very talented performers.

One singer who made a real impression upon her audience was Miss Norah Spinyer, an English soloist who is extremely expressive. She sang in Spanish two works of Granados—Nos. 1 and 3 of "La Maja Dolorosa." Her Russian songs were curious. "Le Faune" of Poldowski seems to call for recital rather than singing, while the "Chanson des Elfes" of Metner is a thing of delicate nuances, queer half-shades. She was singing at the concert of L'Orchestre de Paris, which at the Salle des Agriculteurs is giving a series of excellent programs of works drawn from every country.

Another singer who is certainly to be noted is Eliza Stralis, an Australian who rather exceptionally sings in English in France. She has a rich and sonorous voice, and in the airs from "Fidelio" and "Oberon," at the Lamoureux concerts, enjoyed an unusual triumph. The "Rythme de Danse" of Debussy which were played by the orchestra are pleasing enough, but they cannot be said to be of much importance.

One of the best sopranos who has lately visited France is Maria Freund, who obtained the assistance of the great French composer, Maurice Ravel, for her concert given in the Salle Gaveau. Mr. Ravel has written some delightful melodies for the delicious "Histoires Naturelles" of that delicate writer, Jules Renard. The genius of Renard and Ravel is in many respects similar—and these little pieces, so concise, so crisp, so full of significance, deserve to become well known. There is no French writer who knew how to express in a single phrase, with such simplicity, such absence of emphasis, so much as Renard. There is a deep sentiment in Ravel that is never stressed, a fine imagination that is kept under restraint. Mr. Ravel himself played these melodies for the soloists. Three melodies based upon the poems of Mallarmé revealed the same sensibility and accurate notation in singer and composer.

accepted and understood by this time, and Maria Freund had a great success. In the same program were a series of songs of Schubert. The accompanist was Alfred Casella, who is not only a pianist and composer of distinction, but also a chief of orchestra who has few superiors in Paris. On this occasion he directed a little orchestra of eight players.

ANNA PAVLOVA IN "GISELLE" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Giselle"—Pantomime ballet in two acts by Saint-Georges and Gautier, music by Adam; presented in Mme. Anna Pavlova's season at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, evening of March 15, 1921, with Theodore Slier conducting. The cast: Giselle.....Anna Pavlova Her Mother.....Mlle. Saxova Albert.....Alexandre Volinine Ella Paton.....F. Valinski The Duke.....J. Zaleski His Daughter.....Mlle. Lindowska Enrique.....M. Planowski The Queen of the Willows.....Mlle. Stuart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mme. Anna Pavlova makes use of her finest technical devices when interpreting the ballet, "Giselle," and in addition to that she employs the best of her gifts as a pantomimist. So she is seen to as much advantage in this formal drama as she is in those collections of brief pieces which she calls divertissements. She does here, really, her most advanced and important work; and she ought, in all artistic reason, to be liked better as the little heroine for whose hand Albert, the count, and Enrique, the forester, are rivals, than as any or all of the types sketched after the vaudeville manner which she impersonates. She finds her chief dancing task in "Giselle" to be the attainment of an effect of lightness, as well in the first act, when she appears in the guise of a village maiden, as in the second act, when she comes out in the aspect of a wraith, to meet in the moonlight the two melancholy youths who aforetime quarreled, both losing what they strove for. Her principal miming requirements, in turn, were to realize Giselle's moment of madness at the end of act one and to sustain the girl's mood of mingled regret and free-heartedness throughout the half hour or so of act two.

Considered in the large, then, the responsibility of Mme. Pavlova and her associates was to recall that period in the early forties, falling just after the time of de Musset's writing "The Caprices of Marianne" and Poe's writing "The Raven," when the ballet was composed, a period when the sentimental school was in its most balanced condition, being at once exquisitely tender and slyly gay, overmastering neither the sad nor the fantastic. This they successfully did, no opportunity for expression being lost, particularly not the chance for the leading artist to insert that little humorous variation of hers, some 20 fluttering steps backward on her "points," at a certain well-considered space of time before the fall of the final curtain.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Mr. Stokowski found room on his symphonic program of the Philadelphia Orchestra for the inordinate length of Schoenberg's "Pelleas and Melisande." This symphonic poem consumes about 40 minutes of patience in the performance. It is not a work to be impaled on the point of a mordant epigram and so dismissed from the memory. It is a considerable composition not in the matter of length merely. The weltering and tortuous states of emotion it depicts are wholly in consonance with the troubled romance of the ill-starred protagonists of the story. Schoenberg tells the tale by paroxysms and interludes of comparatively rational and placid progressions. There are intensely dramatic climaxes, and there are many passages of what Mr. Stokowski in a disarming foreword called a "bitter beauty." This is the sort of music an orchestra of virtuosi plays con amore, and an audience receives with a sense of duty done, in the name of musical omniscience.

On this program the favorite name of David Bispham appeared. He first sang an air of Mozart, picturesquely supported by the double bass of Antony Torello with the orchestra, and then recited, likewise to the orchestral accompaniment, the "Witch's Song" of Max Schillings, which was in the repertoire aforetime of Dr. Ludwig Willner. The recitation was especially effective for the sense of foreboding Mr. Bispham projected with that singularly resonant timbre that gives charm to all he does whether he sings or is talking. His dignified and gracious manner of delivery was well-suited to the air of Mozart, "Per Questa Bella Mano."

The decision of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to suspend its visits to Philadelphia during the coming season is received with widespread genuine regret. The orchestra has been coming to Philadelphia since 1892. It went to New York first in 1897. Philadelphia was the first large city away from Boston to accord the hearty support the splendid organization deserved. In recent seasons five concerts have been given here on Monday evenings, and they drew, until the end of the Dr. Muck regime, audiences of numbers and of personal distinction. There still remained a considerable patronage of high character, which followed with

sympathy the reconstructive effort of Rabaud and Monteux. This loyal old guard will feel the absence of a friend that was real and dear, and will hope for a resumption of the visits in due time.

The recent performance of the "Requiem" of Brahms was a disappointment. The forces engaged were the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus, of approximately 300 voices; the Philadelphia Orchestra itself; and two soloists, Florence Hinkle, soprano, and Reinold Werrenrath, baritone. Mr. Stokowski conducted. There were three hearings, on consecutive days.

By general consent, the feature of the occasion was the protean guidance of Stokowski. He did all that could be done, it seemed, to make a go of it. His ambidextrous energy commanded and cajoled now the double basses of the orchestra and again the second basses of the chorus, never missing a cue for soprano or contralto or softly chanting violins. In addition, though he had not even a shred of paper on the desk before him, he served as a prompter and gave forth the words as though from a hood mid-stage. At the eleventh hour, as on previous occasions, he had taken over the chorus from its preliminary training, to weld it with the instruments. But the chorus was not on the plane of the orchestra with its arduous daily rehearsals.

Florence Hinkle sang the lines allotted to the soprano soloist with tones of pellucid clarity and with always appropriate feeling. Her participation went far to redeem the hour and a quarter occupied by the "Requiem." Reinold Werrenrath was wholly respectable, as so perceptive and manly an artist could not fail to be, but his opportunity was limited and not especially congenial either for his style of singing or his voice.

Another choral performance, slightly more successful, was that of Edward Elgar's "King Olat." by the Choral Society under Henry Gordon Thumser. May Ebrey Holz, soprano, Royal F. MacLellan, tenor, and Frederick Patton, bass, were the soloists. Mrs. Holz is one of the finest sopranos known to the concert-platform in Philadelphia, independent of the place of nativity. Mr. MacLellan and Mr. Patton held their own in association with her. In the unaccompanied portion of the concluding epilogue the chorus did its best work.

Toscanini and his accomplished virtuosity of Milan recently made their final bow to Philadelphia. The attendance was smaller than the performance deserved. The symphony was Beethoven's seventh, and from the temperamental tympianist to the impassioned concert master, and the master who directs the La Scala players, all the performers read the music like dreamers and poets, though they are not so much interested in seeing how loud a sound they can make as they are in producing refined and exquisite tones. The novelty of the program was the symphonic poem "Juvenius" of Victor de Sabata, born at Trieste in 1892, and from his original force and intensity of feeling, a composer well worth the attention that the connoisseurs and the crowd have bestowed on him in Italy.

SCHOLA CANTORUM, NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Kurt Schindler, directing the second concert of the Schola Cantorum in Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 16, presented, without instrumental accompaniment, two groups of Spanish choral ballads, comprising pieces by Ribó, Morera, Nocolau, Montes, and Alvarez written on traditional dance melodies or composed in the ancient vein, as well as a Catalonian Christmas march and the Murcian dance, "The Silver Smith," arranged by himself. He also presented a part of the Palestrina mass, "Papea Marcelli." Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez, contralto, took part

in the concert, presenting solo pieces, with Mr. Schindler playing her piano accompaniments. She sang two groups of Spanish airs, of which the larger part were arrangements of provincial folk tunes, and of which two, "Tus Ojillos Negros" by de Falla and "En Calaca" by Alvarez, were works in the folk-tone style such as have lately been making their way into the international song repertory.

MUSIC IN ITALY


Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The year of 1920 was not a very fruitful one for the Italian peninsula, though the music of Italy, in its more recent aspects, made distinct headway throughout the rest of the world. To be sure, there were flashes of significant internal activity here and there, but not enough to make of the year a memorable one in the advance of the art, whether upon the symphonic stage or on the more popular boards where revues, operettas and their like are given. Thus it happens that, while beyond the frontiers of the boot-shaped peninsula the names of Malipiero, Pizzetti, Respighi and Casella have been winning new renown, within the nation only determined optimists find matter for rejoicing. Even Toscanini was for a large part of the time off upon a vast tour that greatly enhanced his fame, but left the concert halls of his own country so much the poorer.

In opera the tendency was for composers in general to stick closely to the patterns of Mascagni and Puccini. On the other hand were the attempts of the futurists, most of which ended in failure. Pratella, however, with his opera based upon the story of the Aviator Dro, achieved a distinct success—one of the few recorded for the year. Among the new operas offered were such as Camuss's "I Foculi di S. Giovanni," Berlioz's "Il Pastore," "La Castellana," by Baroni; "I Dispettosi Amanti," by Parelli; "La Dogaresa," by the rising young Davico, who has but lately come to the attention of the United States; "La Mirra," by Aleotti; the Golden "Baruffe Chiosotte," by Leon. Yet these were exceeded in genuine promise and worth by the opera of Pratella already named, by Pedrollo's "L'Uomo Che Ride," and the strange "Stette Canzoni" of Malipiero, which, when given in Paris, roused bewilderment and questions.

In the field of the concert there is even less to record; take Respighi's "Danza delle Gnomidi," which has been called one of the finest bits of instrumentation from this chief of orchestrators, or the Piedmont Suite, by Sinagaglia, and Lualdi's melodious, modern "Interludio Figlia del Re," and you have almost the entire significant harvest. Of course, Orefice, De Sabata, Lattuada, Casella, and the others have received the customary praise. It is Pizzetti's remarkable sonata, however, that stands preeminent for its broader musical horizons and for its token of the composer's complete liberation from all foreign influence.

For pianist there has been heard Busoni; for violinist, besides Toscanini's remarkable discovery Prhoda, there has been Serato; the violoncellist Malnardi, the organist Bossi and the harpist Magistretti make up a score trio of virtuosos. The "find" of the year remains Prhoda, who has already appealed to three continents. The operetta harvest has been less than scant, while, on the contrary, the so-called revues have taken a firm hold upon the public. The Viennese waltz has whirled its way across the stage in such pieces as Bellini's "L'Ambasciatore," Bettinelli's "Rosa di Maggio," Pavanelli's "Kiss-Kiss," and Lualdi's "Ma L'amor Mio Non Muore."



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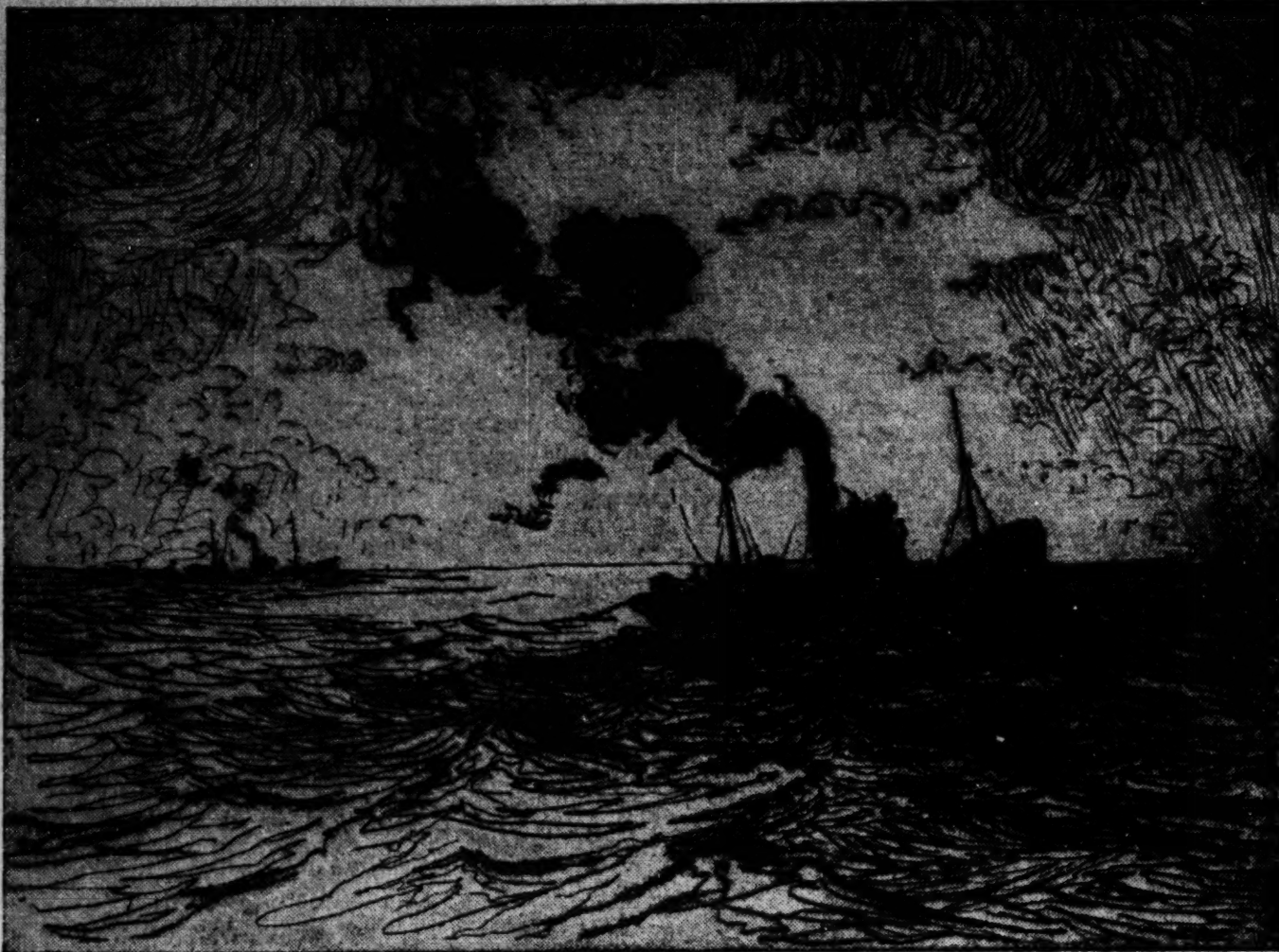
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THE HOME FORUM

Ruskin and Civic Buildings

It is one of the advantages of Gothic architecture, I use the word Gothic in the most extended sense as broadly opposed to classical,—that it admits of a richness of record altogether unlimited. Its minute and multitudinous sculptural decorations afford means of expressing, either symbolically or literally, all that need be known of national feeling or achievement. More decoration will, indeed, be usually required than can take so elevated a character; and much, even in the most thoughtful periods, has been left to the freedom of fancy, or suffered to consist of mere repetitions of some national bearing or symbol. It is, however, generally unwise, even in mere surface ornament, to surrender the power and privilege of variety which the spirit of Gothic architecture admits; much more in important features—capitals of columns or bosses, and string-courses, as of course in all confessed bas-reliefs. Better the rudest work that tells a story or records a fact, than the richest without meaning. There should not be a single ornament put upon great civic buildings, without some intellectual intention. Actual representation of history has in modern times been checked by a difficulty, mean indeed, but steadfast: that of unmanageable costume; nevertheless, by a sufficiently bold imaginative treatment, and frank use of symbols, all such obstacles may be vanquished; not perhaps in the degree necessary to produce sculpture in itself satisfactory, but at all events so as to enable it to become a grand and expressive element of architectural composition. Take, for example, the management of the capitals of the ducal palace at Venice. History, as such, was indeed entrusted to the painters of its interior, but every capital of its arcades was filled with meaning. The large one, the corner stone of the whole, next the entrance, was devoted to the symbolization of Abner's Justice; above it is a sculpture of the Judgment of Solomon, remarkable for a beautiful subjection in its treatment to its decorative purpose. The figures, if the subject had been entirely composed of them, would have awkwardly interrupted the line of the angle, and diminished its apparent strength; and therefore in the midst of them, entirely without relation to them, and indeed actually between the executioner and interceding mother, there rises the ribbed trunk of a mazy tree, which supports and continues the shaft of the angle, and whose leaves above overshadow and enrich the whole. The capital below bears among its leafage a throned figure of Justice, Trajan doing justice to the widow, Aristotle "cho die legge," and one or two other subjects now unintelligible from decay. The capitals

next in order represent the virtues and vices in succession, as preservative or destructive of national peace and power, concluding with Faith, with the inscription, "Fides optima in Deo est."—From "Seven Lamps of Architecture," by John Ruskin.



"The Trawlers," from the etching by William H. Drury

The Sweet o' the Year

When big trout in the twilight leap,
When cuckoo clamoreth far and near,
When glittering scythes in the hayfield reap,
Then cometh in the sweet o' the year!
And it's oh to sail, with the wind to steer,
Where knee knee deep in the water stand.

On a Highland loch, on a lowland mere,
When fans for a penny are sold in the Strand!
—Andrew Lang.

Brer Rabbit Outwits His Friends

"Lemmo see. I mos' dis'member wharabouts Brer Fox en Brer Rabbit wuz."
"The rabbit rode the fox to Miss Meadows's, and hitched him to the horse-rack," said the little boy.
"W'y, co'se he did," said Uncle Remus.
"Co'se he did. Well, Brer Rabbit rid Brer Fox up, he did, en tied 'im to de rock, en den sot out in de peazzer wid de gals. . . wid mo' prouddness dan w'at you mos' ever see. Dey talk and dey sing, en dey play on de peanner, de girls did, twel bimeby hit come time fer Brer Rabbit fer to be gwine, en he tell um all good-by, en strut out to de horse-rack same's ef he wuz de king er de patten-rollers, en den he mount Brer Fox en ride off."

"Brer Fox ain't sayin' nuthin' 'tail. He des rack off, he did, en keep his mouf shet, en Brer Rabbit know'd der wuz business cookin' up fer him, en he feel monstus skittish. Brer Fox amble on twel he git in de long lane, outer sight er Miss Meadows's house, en den he tu'n loose, he did. He rip en he r'ar, he snort en he cavort."

"What was he doing that for, Uncle Remus?" the little boy inquired.

"He wuz tryin' fer ter sling Brer Rabbit off'n his back bless yo' soul! But he des might ez well er rastle wid his own shadder. Every time he hump hissef Brer Rabbit slap de spurs in 'im, en dar dey had it, up en down. Brer Fox fairly to' up de ground, he did, en he jump so high en so quick dat he might nigh snatch his own tail off. Dey kep' on gwine on dis way twel bimeby Brer Fox lay down en roll over, he did, en dis sorter onsettler Brer Rabbit, but by de time Brer Fox got back on his footsies agin, Brer Rabbit wuz gwine, tho' de underbreath mo' samer dan a race-hoss. Brer Fox he lit out after 'im, he did, en he push Brer Rabbit so close dat it wuz 'bout all he could do fer ter git in a holler tree. Hole too little fer Brer Fox fer ter git in, en he batter lay down en res' en gedder, his mine tergedder."

"While he wuz layin' dar, Mr. Buzzard come foppin' long, en seein' Brer Fox stretch out on de groun', he lit en view de premises. Den Mr. Buzzard sorter shake his wing, en put his head on one side, en say to hissef like, sezee: 'Brer Fox dead, en I so sorry,' sezee."

"No, I aint dead, nadder," sez Brer Fox, sezee. 'I got ole man Rabbit pent up in yer,' sezee, 'en I'm a gwine ter git 'im dis time, ef it take twel Chris'mus,' sezee."

"Den, after some mo' palaver, Brer

Fox make a bargain dat Mr. Buzzard wuz ter watch de hole, en keep Brer Rabbit dar wile Brer Fox went after his axe. Den Brer Fox, he hope off, he did, en Mr. Buzzard, he tuck up his stan' at de hole. Bimeby, w'en all git still, Brer Rabbit sorter scramble

forward, of confronting the morrow—realizing "the unseen time." Soon the housewife came up, all cheeriness and hospitality. She made us sit down in the large, airy, well-furnished kitchen—hitherto we had chatted outside—and my curiosity be-

came in the face of the fierce drifting; the winds could not demolish my bed, and my bread could be made to last indefinitely; while in case of need I had the means of making snowshoes and could retreat or hold my ground as I pleased.—John Muir.

down close ter de hole, he did, en holler out:
"Brer Fox! Oh! Brer Fox!"
"Brer Fox done gone, en nobody say nuthin'. Den Brer Rabbit squall out like he wuz mad; sezee:
"You needn't talk less you wanten' sezee: 'I knows youer dar, en I ain't keerin'.' sezee. 'I des wanten tell you dat I wish mighty bad Brer Tukkey Buzzard wuz here,' sezee.
"Den Mr. Buzzard try ter talk like Brer Fox:
"W'at you want wid Mr. Buzzard' sezee.
"Oh, nuthin' in 'tickler, 'cep' dere's de fatter 'gray squirl' in yer dat ever I see,' sezee, 'en ef Brer Tukkey Buzzard 'roun' he'd be might glad fer ter git 'im,' sezee.
"How Mr. Buzzard gwine ter git 'im?' sez de Buzzard, sezee.
"Well, dars a little hole 'roun' on de under side er de tree,' sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, 'en ef Brer Tukkey Buzzard wuz here so he could take up his stan' dar,' sezee, 'I'd drive dat squirl' out,' sezee.
"Drive 'im out, den,' sez Mr. Buzzard, sezee, 'en I'll see dat Brer Tukkey Buzzard git 'im,' sezee.
"Den Brer Rabbit kick up a racket, like he wer' drivin' sumpin' out, en Mr. Buzzard he rush 'roun' for ter ketch de squirl', en Brer Rabbit, he dash out, he did, en he des fly fer home."

"Patrols. In the country districts, order was kept on the plantations at night by the knowledge that they were liable to be visited at any moment by the patrols. Hence a song current among the Negroes, the chorus of which was:
"Run, nigger, run; patter-roller ketch you—
Run, nigger, run; hit's almos' day."
—Joel Chandler Harris.

ing explained by the fact that I was an English author, travelling for information, she readily answered any question I put to her.

My husband will be here in a minute. He can tell you much more about farming than I can," she said. She was a pleasant-looking, well-mannered, intelligent woman—a peasant born and bred. Meantime I glanced round the kitchen. The floor certainly was of uncarpeted stone and uneven, but the place was clean and tidy, and everything in order. Against the wall were rows of well-scoured cooking vessels; also shelves of china—evidently reserved for high days and holidays—and a few pictures for further adornment. . . . Our hostess now brought out one local dainty after another—galettes, or flat cakes of rye and oat flour, peculiar in flavor, and said to be extremely nutritious; cream, curds and whey, fresh butter. . . . and was quite distressed that we could not make a hearty afternoon meal. Then the master came in, one of Nature's gentlemen, if ever any existed—staid, unbent, to the complexion of an Arab, with a frank, manly, shrewd face. He wore sabots, and, like his wife, was stockinged. Stockings are objected to by French country-folks in hot weather, and it seems to be on good grounds. His clothes were clean, neat, and appropriate, and all of the material that goes into the weekly wash-tub. Like his wife, he was most willing to give me any information, and a pleasant and instructive time I had of it.

My host leased his farm. He was a tenant farmer precisely as the name is understood here, with this difference—he owned a little land as well. He could not tell me the exact size of his occupation in hectares; land here, as in the Lozère, being computed instead by heads of cattle, one hectare and a half of pasture allowed for each cow. Some notion of its extent may be gathered from the fact that he possessed one hundred and twenty cows. Besides these two hundred hectares of pasturage, the farm comprised arable land, the whole making up a total of nearly one thousand acres. Much larger farms, he told me, were to be found in the Cantal.

The notion of France being cut up into tiny parcels of land amused him not a little. The crops here consist of wheat, barley, maize, rye, oats, buckwheat, clover—a little of everything. "But this is a cheese-making country. We don't grow anything like corn enough for ourselves in the Cantal," he said. "Large quantities are imported every year. It is our cows that pay."—"The Roof of France, or The Causes of the Lozère," M. Betham-Edwards.

On Mt. Shasta
I gazed enchanted, but cold gray masses, drifting like dust on a windswept plain, began to shut out the light, forerunners of the coming storm. I had been so anxiously watching. I made haste to gather as much wood as possible, snuggling it as a shelter round my bed. The storm-side of my blankets was fastened down with stakes to reduce as much as possible the sitting in of drift and the danger of being blown away. The precious breadsack was placed safely on a pillow, and when at length the first flakes fell I was exultingly ready to welcome them. Most of my firewood was more than half resin and would

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While we were there the revolution occurred—which, so much as we saw of it, was more like a popular festa than anything else. We had not known, being strangers, and . . . going out little, what was going on; but a curious agitation and excitement made itself somehow felt in the air even up in our second floor. I don't know really except by a sort of sympathetic instinct what it was that took us to the windows to watch the unusual coming and going. And then suddenly opposite us, in the Casa Ridolfi, I think, there was unfurled a great Italian tricolor—the green, white, and red—and in a moment like fire the whole population seemed to blaze out in the national colors, man, woman, child, and horse, every living thing; and there began to be a shout of "Viva l'Italia!" everywhere, wherever two people met in the deep streets. . . . I was very eager too; but Frank was rather nervous, and unwilling to be in any way mixed up in the crowd, with whose doings we, as strangers, he thought, had nothing to do. I got him, however, at last to come out, and we went up to the front of the Pitti Palace, where a great many people were hanging about, and where at that moment the Grand Duke was in full colloquy with the representatives of the people. Notwithstanding the excitement of which I was full, it was a little forlorn to stand out there with our very faint knowledge of Italian, and nobody to tell us what was going on; and Frank had no desire to be in the heart of the revolution, if it was a revolution, as I had. Where all the cockades, the rosettes, the ribbons, the little bouquets, all the red, white, and green came from, at a moment's notice, was an endless wonder to me; and the delight of the people, and the air of universal holiday, had none of the graver features that one expected. I am not sure that I was not a little disappointed at the entire peacefulness of the whole proceeding.—"The Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant."

The Sea Has Its Own Peculiarities

The sea has its own peculiarities, which include forms of various shaped waves. Waves are "natural" or accidental; the surface-water is only influenced by the inequalities on the shore; waves are urged on by wind till broken into breakers and surf. When water is agitated or meets impediments, the waves are higher. The horizon and roundness of the globe must be noted. If the water of the sea were motionless we should see the sun's disk exactly reflected, and once only, the rest of the water would reflect the sky; but as such stillness seldom occurs, the light of the sun is spread on the surface by innumerable reflections, the spaces between them reflecting the sky. The clouds also reflect the sun and portions of the sea. When clouds intercept the reflections of the sun, the reflection of the sky remains, causing patches of shade which stripe the sea with blue shadows. A similar effect can be seen in a meadow, the light of the sun being refracted from every blade of grass, and where intercepted, showing the reflection of the sky.—"Practical Hints on Painting, Composition, Landscape, and Etching," Henry F. W. Ganz.

Revolutionary Days in Florence

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"Science or Suffering"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE gospel of Christianity, as preached for centuries, has been to a great extent a gospel of suffering. Through suffering for sins of commission or omission, mortals, so the theory has been, might expect eventually to be purified and thus to attain a state of permanent happiness. Any promise of heaven has been good news, of course, to a world in which living has seemed so far from heavenly bliss. Yet for one to endure evil in the hope that God might in some inscrutable way fashion good out of it has been at the best a trying experience. Indeed, that has been supposed to be God's purpose, to try or test the endurance of mortals in order that they might prove their worthiness to partake of immortality. The effort of those who have preached the gospel of suffering has been to allay a sense of rebellion against this harsh doctrine.

Highly figurative as the language of the Scriptures is, it has been interpreted in almost as many ways as there have been interpreters. Those who have considered suffering real and a part of the divine plan have sought in the Bible justification for their belief. Because of their own preconceptions, based partly on the teachings of others, they have thought they found what they were looking for. Unless the spiritual unity of the Bible is discerned, one may easily misunderstand the meaning of the sufferings that are undoubtedly represented from Genesis to the Revelation. Fortunately, any sense of suffering is unnecessary. All that is necessary in order that suffering may disappear from one's experience is that one turn to God as divine Principle and understand that Principle produces only orderly action. This orderly action constitutes the real man's living. That understanding and practice in accordance with perfect Principle are possible here and now is demonstrated in Christian Science to be the true gospel of the Scriptures. This is the gospel of Science in place of that of suffering.

Many people are ready to turn to Christian Science because they feel that they have had suffering enough. Hence they are glad to learn how to live in conformity with Principle now, without deferring the experience of heaven until an unknown future. Every glimpse of Principle is a glimpse of heaven. Every thought and act that is in harmony with Principle is just so much good, taking the place of the belief in evil. Though no student of Christian Science can pretend that he has demonstrated all of good for himself, each one rejoices that he has more insight into the truth of being than before he knew anything of Christian Science reasoning. If he still thinks and does wrongly in any respect, he has but to turn the more thoroughly to the divine Mind in order to prove that infinite-Mind's harmony replaces such beliefs of limitation as may have seemed to linger. Christian Science is by no means to be blamed for his seeming shortcomings. What he needs is more consecration to Principle, more understanding and practice of absolute Truth.

Genuine man is immortal and perfect now and always, and never has been touched by suppositions of suffering and evil generally. The spiritual idea, manifesting intelligence in all activity, is the only man whom God, divine Principle, has created or known. Thus God has never produced disease, discord, or mortality. A belief in suffering as necessary is quite outside of the divine purpose. Since infinite Mind, with its perfectly unfolding creation, is all there is, the belief in evil, whether pleasant or painful, is merely suppositional illusion. As one rejects the illusion for Principle, real harmony is found to be omnipresent, leaving no room for discord. Intelligent activity in accord with Principle constitutes the practice of Christian Science that is giving to the many a sure satisfaction, which the theory of human suffering as part of the divine plan never afforded. That is why the gospel of Christian Science is rapidly spreading throughout the world.

In the last analysis, evil-doing is never really pleasurable, no matter how much it may seem to be. Whatever is destructive in human thought or action cannot be essentially pleasurable. Sin ends in suffering because it is suppositionally destructive. Both sin and suffering, inextricably intertwined as they are, consist of the delusions of what supposes itself to be a mortal mind counterfeiting the one infinite divine consciousness. Since there can be nothing more than infinity, the mortal beliefs in sin, disease, and limitation are utter illusions, which must give way to the immortal actually. When mortals have had enough of evil, they must turn to the goodness of Principle, for there is no other way in which to turn. Then they find that the sense of mortality disappears in the presence of actual immortality. It is the activity of Principle, displacing false beliefs, that brings about the improvement. The Science of Christianity is irresistible.

As we read on page 298 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, "Progress is born of experience. It is the ripening of mortal man, through which the mortal is dropped for the immortal. Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self."

Because this is true, many today prefer to find the way through Science, and not to wait, with continued suffering, for a hereafter. The choice each one must make for himself. Reasoning on the basis of Principle means healing and happiness now, to just the extent that the reasoning is sincere, exact, and thorough. On page 362 and 363 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says, "We all must find shelter from the storm and tempest in the tabernacle of Spirit. Truth is won through Science or suffering: O vain mortals! which shall it be? And suffering has no reward, except when it is necessary to prevent sin or reform the sinner. And pleasure is no crime except when it strengthens the influence of bad inclinations or lessens the activities of virtue. The more nearly an erring so-called mind approaches purity, the more conscious it becomes of its own unreality and of the great reality of divine Mind and true happiness." Thus the gospel of Science, instead of suffering, is indeed good news for all mankind.

Spring in Town

The country ever has a lagging Spring. Waiting for May to call its violets forth.
And June its roses—showers and sunshine bring.
Slowly, the deepening verdure o'er the earth;
To put their foliage out, the woods are slack.
And one by one the singing-birds come back.
Within the city's bounds the time of flowers
Comes earlier. Let a mild and sunny day,
Such as full often, for a few bright hours,
Breathes through the sky of March the air of May.
Shine on our roofs and chase the wintry gloom—
And lo! our borders glow with sudden bloom.
For the wide sidewalks of Broadway are then
Gorgeous as are a rivulet's banks in June.
That overhung with blossoms, through its glen,
Slides soft away beneath the sunny noon.
And they who search the untrodden wood for flowers
Meet in its depths no lovelier ones than ours.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Positive Sources

The positive force of writing or of speech must come from positive sources,—ardor, energy, depth of feeling or of thought.—Higginson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they will be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$12.00 Six Months, \$7.50
Three Months, \$4.50 One Month, 75c
Single copies 5 cents

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U.S.A.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Struggle for Democracy

IF AN attempt is made to analyze the ingredients of the political struggle of today, they will one and all be found to resolve themselves into a question of the advancement or destruction of the democratic idea. Certain publicists have been humorous over Mr. Wilson's famous description of the war as an effort to establish a world safe for democracy. Now it is one of the easiest things imaginable to be humorous at the expense of great sentiments. That is why the literature of criminality is always so popular. The criminal makes no demands upon the world's altruistic sense, unless the sufficiently threadbare one of professing to take from the rich in the name of the poor. Dissect his character and you will find nothing he has failed to live up to. His criminality is never a cloak for anything. The world is his oyster, and he opens it with a jimmy or the pen of a forger, for the old day of crepe masks and holster pistols is gone by. In the case of the altruist, the philanthropist, even of a Preacher out of Bedford, all this is reversed. It is only too easy to find goodness a cloak for rascality, and the "Friend of Humanity" no better than he of Canning's ballad. Thus the way is paved for all the cheap sarcasm that can be forged against goodness in any form. In short, it becomes much easier to be sarcastic at the expense of Mr. Wilson's effort than to imitate it.

Privilege, selfishness, fear, and all their brethren bristle at the sound of the word democracy. The capitalist who has regards it as the pistol of the highwayman who has not; the selfishness of privilege is roused by the merest suggestion of it; the very tip of the tail which follows every man in power threatens to become erect at the mention of it. Yet democracy is the very thing which in a theoretic form all these people profess to admire. On Sunday, in the churches, they proclaim it the brotherhood of man. It is only when, on week days, the effort is made to translate the theory into practice that they discover that this same brotherhood, when called by the name of democracy, does not smell as sweet. The word, of course, came fairly late into the English language. The first recorded use of it is in Elyot's Government, published in 1531. But, centuries before that, the Greeks and the Romans understood all about what, previous to Elyot's introduction of the word, had been known in England as "the rule of the commonality."

The old Roman proverb, *Quot homines tot sententiae*, so many men as many opinions, sums up fairly well the history of the word. The ideal of the rule of commonality varied, from time to time, in England as much as it had in Athens or Rome. It was reserved for one of the greatest statesmen who ever lived, perhaps the greatest of them all, to define it in the most perfect way, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." When, however, Lincoln had finished his definition, he knew very well that he was considerably more than a Sabbath day's journey from converting it into a political reality. He had a civil war on his hands, which he saw struck at the whole question of democracy, the freeing of the slaves was just one phase of this struggle, yet, appropriately enough, that phase offered in itself the microcosm of the whole question of the brotherhood of man.

Any statement of faith, then, which questions the theory of democracy, any effort which strikes at the demonstration of the theory, quarrels at the very outset with Principle itself, since it naturally assumes as its postulate the idea of inequality in some form or another. Such a postulate is a challenge to the whole body of Christian doctrine, because there is no demand which Christianity more clearly makes than the demand for brotherhood. But this brotherhood is, of course, brotherhood in Principle, and not in materiality or criminality. The suggestion, consequently, of social or political inequality threatens the whole structure of Christianity, and merely proposes to substitute for Caesar, a chief priest, a dictator, or, in a sentence, a king or an oligarchy, whose authority is based on matter and not on service. The Founder of Christianity rested his claim to power on his ability to heal the sick and to feed the multitude; he washed the feet of his disciples instead of demanding obedience from them.

It is illuminating to examine the failure of Christian countries to create a true democracy in Christendom. After eighteen centuries of opportunity, they have presented their descendants with the spectacle of today. The question before these descendants is, Are they going to pass on to their descendants a similar condition of things? or, Are they going to make a serious effort to prove that the ideals of Christianity can be turned to practical account in a world made safe for democracy? That country is going to be the greatest which understands most clearly what this means, and which first rises to its opportunities in the recognition of the fact that national selfishness has always eventually spelt national ruin, and that the yielding of a nation to sensuality has invariably meant the yielding to the greatest blight upon righteousness. The history of the world makes this just as clear as the multiplication table. The shortsightedness of selfishness has always been the first step on the road of national decay. And the selfishness of the nation is only the multiplied selfishness of the individual. The moment any nation repudiates democracy, it repudiates love, and its only hope of ultimate survival lies in other nations following in its footsteps in an even more accentuated way. It was not the monumental goodness of the Roman or the Greek which made "the grandeur that was Rome," or "the glory that was Greece." It was the simple truth that, bad as Greece and Rome were, their neighbors were even worse. Today the Greece of Pericles and the Rome of Augustus are simply waymarks, on the straight and narrow road, which show where these powers stumbled and fell under the weight of their

own materiality. The nations which strode out from between their feet, as the ships of Rhodes shot to sea between the legs of the Colossus, have come marching along the same road only to be overwhelmed by the same baggage of sin. The story of the fall of Greece and Rome has been repeated again and again, and will be repeated until nations learn that democracy is only a synonym for love.

The Kansas Answer to the League

Much violence in a little city in the midst of Kansas comes rather strangely as the answer of the Sunflower State to the theories of the Non-Partisan League. Kansas has enjoyed some reputation for progressivism. A body would hardly suspect it of being prone to fearfulness in the presence of any new notion, particularly an economic notion. Anything that purports to evolve a freer form of self-government, under a state constitution, would hardly appear to be one of the things against which Kansas would be willing to send a lawless mob. Of course, Kansas, as Kansas, has done nothing of the sort. The State of Kansas is presumably against mob rule. So it will be specially worth while watching what the State of Kansas does about the mob that, at Great Bend, is reported to have given a coat of tar to certain officials of the Non-Partisan League, and then to have warned them to get out of Barton County.

Great Bend is the urban center of Barton County. It is a little city of some 2800 inhabitants. It has banks, flour mills, grain elevators; it ships grain, wool and livestock; it touches the Arkansas River. It is the sort of place that would interest Non-Partisan League organizers, for the Non-Partisan League, in its home State, North Dakota, won its way to political control by organizing the farmers who raised wheat, and by undertaking cooperative operation of the grain elevators and flour mills necessary for the marketing of that product. Banks and newspapers were taken up later, because they were found to be necessary factors in keeping the league fit to carry on its primary cooperative activities. Apparently, the league sent organizers to Great Bend, to hold meetings, with a view to spreading the league idea in that part of Kansas. The appearance of these league organizers could have been no novelty. League ideas have been spread through central Kansas for some time past. As long ago as June of last year, a number of organizers met active opposition in Ellingwood. They were prevented from making speeches, and were deprived of a number of documents which tended to show that they were planning to secure the election to the Kansas Legislature of candidates favorable to the league ideas.

Such activity on the part of league sympathizers is no novelty in any of the states in the neighborhood of North Dakota. League influence in a number of them is already quite pronounced. Even in Indiana and Texas, a certain amount of Labor sentiment is with the league, and certain promoters of third-party movements in various places have manifested a desire for a coalition with it. But the league has so far kept itself rather clear of coalitions. It has shown a purpose to stick to its original plan everywhere. But it has been ready enough to carry that plan into new territory. It has been undertaking to win converts in Wisconsin, Montana, and Nebraska, just as it has planned to spread its influence in the grain-raising sections of Kansas. But there seems to be nothing in all this that should stir up violence. The league ideas are bound to meet opposition, simply because they stand for a different sort of economic and financial procedure from that which is now commonly in operation. But not even a novel set of economic and financial ideas gives a sufficient reason for a demonstration of force by those who disagree with them. Is there, after all, something the matter with Kansas? The State which has set up a system of industrial courts, as its contribution to the settlement of some of the most troublesome of economic problems, can hardly allow this Great Bend affair to fade from notice until the true bearings of it are disclosed.

Some intimation has been given that members of the American Legion were active in it. Similar rumors were rife last summer, after the encounter at Ellingwood. But the leaders of the American Legion have been prompt in disavowing any participation by anybody representing the legion. Colonel Galbraith speaks of the tarring at Great Bend as an "outrageous crime," and declares that if any of the legion members were concerned in it, they have not only violated the laws and Constitution of the United States but have also violated the laws of the American Legion. Colonel Galbraith sees, what Mr. DeSilver of the American Civil Liberties Union perceives and has brought to the attention of Governor Allen. This is, that such action as that of the mob against league organizers threatens the American right of free speech and free assembly. This was noticed at the time of the Ellingwood trouble. It was brought to Governor Allen's attention at that time, and Governor Allen then said that although Kansas people, whom he spoke of as "we," were contesting the advance of the league program because they believed it to be a destructive program, "nothing in the nature of the contest violates any of the principles of free speech, free press, and free assembly."

This statement seems to imply official opposition on the part of Kansas to the advance of Non-Partisan League ideas. Such official opposition is further confessed in the refusal of Judge Pollock, of the United States District Court at Topeka, to grant citizenship papers to an applicant because of his active membership in the Non-Partisan League. There may be complications here. Some taint of alien influence, or of a marked pacificatory policy during the war, may count as blot on the league's escutcheon. But it is to be hoped that considerations of this sort can, sooner or later, be cleared from the reckoning. The league itself should recognize the need of clearing its record in this respect. For what the league stands for, economically, involves so much that its case should not be prejudiced by side issues. So far as the league represents a great economic experiment in terms of state action, it deserves a fair hearing. So far as it can bring its system into operation in any state, through straight constitutional methods, the

American theory gives it a free hand. That it has inverted the usual methods of controlling state government, in one state, is no reason why it should not do the same thing in other states if it can win a majority of the citizens to vote it into power. And there is no good reason why it should not have perfect freedom to spread its ideas and win converts to them, if it keeps within the law, and advocates the necessary changes by constitutional methods only. The final word from Kansas will be worth waiting for.

Conserving the Nile

THE full report of the Nile Project Commission, which was issued recently, is a very important document. From time immemorial, the prosperity of Egypt has been bound up with her great river, and what the Nile means to the country, and to the lands far to the south, is only seen more clearly as the years pass and modern engineering makes its waters more generally available. The task laid upon the commissioners was not only to pass judgment upon the great schemes for conserving the Nile waters, drawn up some time ago by Sir William Willcocks and Colonel Kennedy, but to report upon two all-important questions, namely, the allocation of the water between Egypt and the Sudan, and the apportionment of cost as between the two countries.

As to the first part of their work, the commissioners unanimously approved the Willcocks-Kennedy project, but on the other two points, especially that concerned with the allocation of water, they were apparently sufficiently divided to justify the publication of two reports. The majority report, that issued by the two British members of the commission, F. S. J. Gebbie of the Indian Irrigation Service and Dr. E. C. Simpson of Cambridge University, may roughly be said to favor Egypt; whilst the minority report, that drawn up by the American irrigation expert, H. T. Cory, is more favorable to the Sudan. The British commissioners find that, by right of long use, Egypt has established a claim for the adequate irrigation of 5,400,000 acres, which is the largest area ever put into cultivation, since the latest additions to the Assuan Dam were completed. The just claims of the Sudan they place at what appears to be the very low figure of 100,000 acres.

Mr. Cory, on the other hand, is very insistent that the future of the Sudan should not be prejudiced, in any way, for the benefit of Egypt. He maintains that the very backwardness of the Sudan is one of the strongest reasons why she should be given every opportunity compatible with fairness to develop her resources. Mr. Cory, therefore, expresses the opinion that the Sudan should be given the option of making use of the waters stored for the extension of cultivation in either country, to the extent of one-half, paying, of course, her share of the cost. The only objection to such a proposal is from the point of view of actual production. Water in Egypt has a very much higher economic value than in the Sudan, the area which a certain quantity can irrigate is larger, and the crop much more valuable. Still, few people will be inclined to doubt the justice of Mr. Cory's general attitude on the matter, and the solution of the problem will probably be found in the further development work which he urges, namely, a thorough investigation into the possibilities of carrying out conservation works in equatorial Africa. There can be no doubt that to make the fullest use of the Nile waters, the great river must be conserved at every point, from Uganda to the sea, and all sources of waste gradually eliminated. To this end, Mr. Cory advocates the establishment of a special research service, with instruction to draw up a definite program of work, and to secure reliable estimates.

Modernized Theatrical Music

THEATRICAL music is undergoing, in some quarters, a sort of modernization. In London and New York, to name two cities where the tendency is manifested, theater orchestras that furnish a running accompaniment for the action of the drama are found playing in a style hitherto unfamiliar, and are heard giving forth sound of a kind altogether strange. As a significant contribution to the movement may be mentioned Norman O'Neill's series of tone pictures describing the doings of the heroine of Barrie's "Mary Rose," a girl, known in both London and New York, who cancels time, abolishes locality, and disturbs the realistic arrangements of her family and friends. Another contribution worthy of remark is the set of entr'actes and other incidental pieces prepared by Robert Russell Bennett for the Barrymore-Jones-Hopkins experiment with "Macbeth," which ran at the Apollo Theater, in New York, the last half of February.

To many a manager of a theater the modernization of the music means, perhaps, no more than the modernization of the plumbing. It is an expense that must be worked into the cost of carrying on the house, and that must be as graciously as possible paid. It is an extra bother put on him by authors, just as the rehabilitation of the water pipes is one imposed by building inspectors. To many a person, too, in the average audience, it is no doubt an indifferent point, the idea being that when the curtain is up the actors go right on with their job, orchestra or no orchestra, and that when the curtain is down people have no trouble in conversing and passing the time pleasantly, provided the musicians do not blow and scrape too loudly. But supposing an orchestral accompaniment to a dramatic performance to be taken seriously all around, and to be listened to as a vital element in the whole impression, then an effort like that of Mr. O'Neill in "Mary Rose," and like that of Mr. Bennett in "Macbeth," demands notice as a sign of a special artistic awakening. The British composer, note should be made, has done more than introduce a fresh instrumental strain into his work; he has added a novel blend of choral voices, intending, probably, to heighten the illusion of evanescence in the character of Mary Rose, and to cause her Island That Likes to Be Visited to seem so much the more a fairy domain. The American composer, being of another temperament, and having, besides, a different sort of drama to illustrate, was fain to make his descriptions with instrumental tone colors only.

He sought something farther off from theatrical traditions, however, than mere freshness and novelty. With him, to be simply unconventional was to be but half modern; nothing sufficed but to be completely grotesque, and to oppose the most freakish effects of melody, harmony, and orchestration imaginable against the Shakespearean text.

Hasty judgment might, on one plausible ground or another, dispose of both Mr. O'Neill's and Mr. Bennett's exploits as second class. But rather remarkably, the endeavors of the great composers to write theater music, successful though they may have been theoretically, have not always hit the mark practically. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, while true to the mood of Shakespeare in every particular, holds such rank in its own right that it demands to be treated as independent concert material and to be kept dissociated from the actual dramatic dialogue. Strauss, who a few years ago got up an elaborate set of pieces in the ancient style to accompany performances of a Molière comedy, has lately concluded that what he really did was to compose a suite for small orchestra, and has sent the pieces out for use as such in the concert repertory. A composer who must be credited with having made a practical success of writing for the theater is Edward German, whose "Henry VIII" music, notwithstanding a want of anything like Elizabethan flavor, goes well with the drama for which it was designed, provided production be in the sumptuous style of the Irving period.

But, after all, the composers of the "Mary Rose" and the "Macbeth" music must take their rating. And certainly neither of them is entitled to much praise for originality, howsoever well either can be proved to have done from the standpoint of the theater. The modernization which they have accomplished can be shown to be rather strongly, if not in certain pages of their scores pretty grossly, imitative. They both in outright fashion borrow modern French methods, which is only saying that they appropriate the formulas of Debussy. Indeed, they may be considered as acting the part of serving-men to that grandee among modern composers, and as standing to him in the relation of Leporella to Don Juan. Wherefore, if they are found wandering in the streets disguised as their master, and wearing his cloak and plume, they may hardly expect to fare well at the hands of any persons who are waiting for him and looking for a chance to castigate him.

Editorial Notes

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE struck a true note when he said that the cure for the social unrest and dissatisfaction so rife in the world today lay in getting a higher ideal of manhood, and a higher regard for the dignity of politics and religion, and of social and domestic life. "For guidance in such a matter," he declared in a recent address, "I am old-fashioned enough to turn to the Bible, if only because its greatest teachers lay their whole philosophy of life upon the sure foundation of a sane and grand ideal of manhood and womanhood. It is to the Bible still that we look for the portrayal of the finer and nobler side of life. The great teachers of the Bible do not start with cut-and-dried systems of theology or fantastic theories of the state or socialism, but they build, first and foremost, tier upon tier, upon a sane conception of the dignity of manhood." Such a statement from a man who was the commander of the Canadian forces in the great war, and is now the principal of McGill University, is encouraging. What so many seem to forget is that the ultimate remedy for all unrest lies in the application of the Golden Rule.

THIRTY shillings was the modest sum for which a portrait was purchased at Hayes Rectory, in England, when the effects of Canon Clowes were sold by auction. It shortly after realized two pounds, and nothing more would have been said about it, only some one discovered that a reproduction of the picture, in the same frame, appeared in one of the publications of Charles Knight, the editor of Shakespeare's works and grandfather of Canon Clowes. It was from Charles Knight that the picture was inherited. It is now on loan at the Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, and is thought likely to be a genuine portrait of Shakespeare. For another shilling or two many people feel they might have secured it. It is always the last shilling that counts at these auctions.

INVENTORS are turning their attention to the individual flyer. Though as yet he has not made his bow on the aerial stage he has already been dubbed the avietter, and his machine an aviette. Curiously enough, it was the aviette that was thought of long before the aeroplane. But the two, as it is now seen, present vastly different mechanical problems. The aeroplane must be built for speed and great altitudes; the aviette must stick close to earth and move with circumspection. We do not know yet whether its pinions will be planes. Then, there comes the ticklish problem of starting the aviette. He must rise and not "taxi," nor must he go up like a balloon. He must be braked, and yet how is it to be done without disaster? He must be turned, but you mustn't bank him. So there is still much to be done before the human Icarus can make his debut and be sure of immunity from such unwelcome sensations as tailspins, nose dives, and side-slips.

MANY people of other nations, who perhaps hope sometime to visit Mexico, will be glad that the Mexican Government has set apart some of its most interesting territory as national parks. It is good to know that five of the largest of the prehistoric cities are included in, five of the great tracts thus dealt with, and that the lofty "sleeping" volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, are embraced in the other two reservations; while it is not surprising to find that the wasteful cutting, for fuel, of valuable timber on the slopes of these mountains was one reason for the government taking possession of them. Now, not only the timber, but, happily, the birds, and animals will be protected. It will be of special interest to people in the United States that Mexico will not permit any mining within its national parks, or the use of any streams therein for water power.